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Associations.

ILLINOIS STATE MEETING.

39TH ANNUAL SESSION—QUINCY, MAY 15–16, 1894.

The thirty-ninth annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association assembled at the circuit court room at Quincy, Ill., Tuesday, May 15, 1894. While the attendance was not as large as usual it was enthusiastic, and the papers were, as a rule, up to the high standard heretofore set by this association.

Prest. A. K. Crawford, M. D., of Chicago called the association to order at 10 A. M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Ince of Quincy. C. A. Weirick, M. D., Chicago, in the absence of the secretary, Wesley A. Dunn, M. D., Chicago, was elected secretary pro tem. The mayor of Quincy, being out of the city, sent a letter most cordially welcoming the association. The Rev. Mr. Ince delivered also an address of welcome. He recalled some of the history of Quincy, called attention to its numerous churches and schools, well equipped and scientifically conducted hospitals, beautiful location, and to its hospitable, industrious and intelligent people. Prest. Crawford in his usual happy manner, in a few well-chosen words, responded. Drs. Gordon and Weirick were appointed to act on the board of censors until the arrival of Drs. Duncan and Kinyon. The application of Drs. J. S. Adsit, Hoopeston; Eller John Abbott, Chicago, Frederick Everett, Chicago, Franklin S. Davis, Peoria, for membership, were reported favorably and the applicants were elected members of the association.

A communicationn from Dr. Kinyon, urging the individual members of the association the necessity of actively engaging in politics to prevent the election to the legislature of men who are not willing to accord to the Homeopathic profession in this state their just dues, was read. By vote of the association the president's address was postponed until 8 P. M. It was moved and carried that the papers written by members who were present should be read, and that other papers, if time did not permit of their reading, should be read only by title.

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

In a paper on "Obstetrical Observations," C. A. Weirick, M. D. called attention to two classes of women, the classification based on nutrition; to measures for the prevention of post partum hemorrhage; and by means of the pulse detecting when the flow of blood was too great. The paper was discussed by Drs. S. P. Hedges, E. H. Pratt, F. E. Nichols, H. P. Skiles and Hill. Dr. Hedges did not believe in too rapidly completing the third stage, the length of time depending upon the symptoms and condition of the patient. Dr. Pratt advocated prompt delivery of the placenta, and had never seen bad results from delivering it very promptly after the child was born. Dr. Nichols advocated the thorough removal of pieces of membrane and clots from the uterus to prevent post partum hemorrhage. Dr. Hedges believed that the nutrition of the patient should be carefully guarded, otherwise these accidents were more likely to occur. Dr. Hill was careful about inserting his fingers into the uterus for the purpose of assisting nature to terminate the third stage.

A paper written and read by J. C. Bennett, M.D., Evanston, was entitled "Retention of the Placenta." The doctor believed that there was no very definite duration of pregnancy, but that the time might vary from thirty to sixty days and still not be classed under the head of premature birth; that the secundines became separated by some processes of nature which he could not fully describe, but which processes were those of degeneration, loosening the placenta from uterine tissue and bringing on labor. The arrangement and functions of the uterine muscular fibres were specially considered. In the animated discussion on this paper a strong sentiment against the salient points was manifest. Dr. Morgan, of St. Louis, in his remarks complimented that part of this and the previous paper which referred to the treatment of the third stage of labor. In an experience of eighteen or twenty years he had never found it necessary to insert the fingers or hand into the uterus, and condemned such procedure. He deemed it harmful practice, and said that the placenta and clots may be better removed by other procedures. In cases having hour glass contraction he believed that with proper attention such practice was unnecessary. His method of managing the third stage is to use abdominal pressure and make at the same time gentle traction on the chord. By such management he had been able during the long period mentioned, to obtain such results as to prevent the necessity of introducing, as has been stated, the hand into the uterus.

Dr. E. H. Pratt believed in very promptly terminating the third stage of labor and thought that no harm was done by hastening that stage.

Dr. Hedges thought that the normal duration of pregnancy did not delay so long as from thirty to sixty days. He also believed that there might be a tendency to too rapid placental delivery, thereby causing a tendency to post partum hemorrhage.

The paper was further ably discussed by Drs. Smith, Hill, Davis, Gordon and Ayers. The experi-

ence of these gentlemen had not been such as to warrant them in saying that it was never necessary to introduce the hand into the uterus for the purpose of removing the placenta and overcoming irregular, tonic uterine contraction.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Crawford in the chair. The Bureau of Obstetrics was continued.

"Dystocia, a Rare Case," was the title of the paper of Dr. S. P. Hedges. Patient, 34, primipara, labor began 10 P. M.; doctor called next morning; pains severe, but regular, os firm slightly dilated; ordered sitz bath, another at 12 M., os dilating; head would not engage; no advance at 2 P. M.., abdominal examination suggested twins; uterus sensitive; applied forceps at 5 P. M. with great difficulty, requiring one-half hour; only four inches of long forceps protruded from vagina; with great difficulty the head was delivered, which was dark, greenish-yellow, resembling pernicious jaundice; hard but ineffective pains continued; he delivered the body by hooking the finger in axillæ and making traction; the appearance of body was as if a rope had been tightly drawn around middle of child; examination of uterus revealed a contraction similar to hour-glass contraction, which was the cause of the dystocia. The placenta was delivered in the manner usual to such cases. No similar case had come under the doctor's observation in thirty years of practice and none is mentioned in the records so far as he had examined them.

This paper was ably discussed and many points of interest pertaining to dystocia were brought out by Drs. Bennett, Pratt, Skiles, Smith and Hill.

In his paper on "Septicemia," Dr. F. W. Gordon, of Sterling, Ill., gave a clinical case, bringing out points of special interest pertaining to puerperal septicemia. Several months prior to delivery the patient had been exposed to scarlet fever. In forty-eight hours after the delivery a chill occurred, followed by a temperature ranging from 103 to 105. A red rash, beginning on the external genitalia and extending down the lower extremities, was developed, which resembled more nearly that of scarlet fever than any other disease. Desquamation occurred as in scarlet fever. There were no throat manifestations. The patient was greatly benefited by curetting the uterus with a dull curette, supplemented by frequent intra-uterine antiseptic injections.

In the discussion of the paper participated in by Drs. Pratt, Morgan and Smith, considerable attention was given to the etiology of puerperal septicemia, the influence of scarlet fever, erysipelas and unhealthy wounds in producing it, and the methods of transmission of the germs by physician, nurse, and other attendants, from one patient to another. The use of the intra-uterine douche and curette was commended, some preferring the sharp to the dull curette, as used by Dr. Morgan, believing that with the former the work could be more thoroughly accomplished and with no more danger than by the latter. The disease is much less frequent since aseptic and antiseptic measures have been used in the lying-in-chamber, and the diagnosis is much better since the use of the uterine curette and intra-uterine injection.

"The Surgery of Orificial Work after Confinement," by H. P. Skiles, M. D., Chicago, was the next paper read. He stated that in labor there are parts which may be injured which cannot be repaired immediately. These may affect by reflex influence every organ of the body. The cervix uteri, the perineum, the bladder and the rectum may be injured. Examine them carefully at close of labor. Every woman should be examined a month or two after delivery. Correct all lacerations and other injuries caused by labor and the hundreds of chronic cases of suffering mothers will be prevented. It is the duty of the physician to be thorough enough in his examination to ascertain clearly the cause which results in the chronic impairment of health and of insisting upon such a course of treatment as will correct the cause.

In the discussion Dr. Hedges advised that the patient be kept under close observation during the lying-in period, that all morbid symptoms might be promptly met; and that lacerations should be repaired while recent, or at an early period, before reflex morbid conditions were developed.

Dr. Pratt knew from experience that the vivid picture given by the essayist of so many suffering faces seen among mothers was, as stated in the paper, due to neglected repair of injuries due to accouchement.

Dr. Weirick agreed as to the necessity of repairing lacerations and the careful observation of patient to prevent development of morbid conditions. He believed that not infrequently it would be found that prior to pregnancy evidences of impaired health were manifested by such indications as more or less frequently recurring headaches, digestive and menstrual derangements, showing that some continuous cause was at work undermining the vitality, which, when called upon to endure the extra strain of gestation and labor, was insufficient to sustain the physical economy in performing this normal function, and hence less able, because of a lack of tone and lessened elasticity, to safely and properly complete what is really a physiological act.

"The Use and Abuse of Obstetrical Forceps," by A. A. Whipple, M. D., Quincy, Ill., was the next paper.

The writer dwelt upon the importance of this instrument, strongly commending its use. It was discovered by the ancients, time not definitely known, lost during the dark ages, revived the middle of the seventeenth century. Previous to its use, if an instrument was necessary, the physician used a blunt hook and inserted it in the eye or some other part of the child, resulting in death or mutilation. The teachings to dread the use of forceps, or to use them only as a last resort, or not to interfere until labor has continued twenty-four hours, or until satisfied that nature cannot complete labor, is erroneous. It is cruelty to allow unnecessary suffering. Unwarranted risks are incurred through obstinacy and bigotry. The abuse of forceps is quite infrequent, at least in the hands of a skillful operator. Dr. Whipple cited a case attended by two physicians; one believed it never necessary to use the forceps, the other, believing it necessary, applied them, and standing on the edge of the bed that he might apply more force, ruptured the perineum and exhausted himself in unsuccessful efforts to deliver. The essayist found the impacted head, applied forceps, with gentle manipulation delivered the child during the next two or three pains. One of the physicians said: "What a pity Dr. Whipple is not of our school so that we could consult with him." Use forceps in the second stage if labor is retarded any considerable time. Those who are most competent to use them are their most enthusiastic champions.

This paper was discussed by Drs. Crawford, Weirick and Hedges. These gentlemen believed that ignorance had much to do with the abuse of obstetrical forceps; that in the case given was an example

of their abuse in the hands of one who was incompetent to use them, while the same case illustrated how exceedingly useful they were in the hands of one so skilled as the essayist in delivering the case gently, quickly and safely by their aid after the first operator had exhausted himself in his futile, improperly directed efforts to bring the child into the world by the aid of forceps. There are two classes of people who condemn the use of forceps: the first class consisting of laymen who know of their use in the hands of unskilled and egotistical operators only, and of the injuries they have caused; the other class are those who, because of fear begotten of ignorance, dare not use them.

Dr. Hedges related a case to which he was called during the absence of the family physician and saved the woman's life and that of the child with the aid of forceps. The next day the family was informed by their own physician that the use of obstetrical forceps was cruel and barbarous, and that the doctor who had used them should be sued for mal-practice.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"The Duty of the Physician in the Management of Acute Pulmonary Diseases of Children," was the title of a paper by F. E. Downey, M. D., of Clinton, Ill., his opinion therein expressed being that in the treatment of acute pulmonary diseases a physician's duty is not at an end when the patient has recovered—ordinarily speaking—but should extend until such time as, by careful exploration, he can be assured all products of disease have been removed, thus lessening very much the widespread suffering from pulmonary disease. The paper called attention to the fact that no physician would think of discharging as cured a patient suffering from acute nephritis (parenchymatous) as soon as the general symptoms of accelerated pulse, rate and rise of temperature had disappeared. And so on with the oculist and aurist, the gynecologist, etc., asking if it were not all important that the attendant maintain all possible supervision of the case until all products of inflammation had been removed.

The writer, being absent, cannot report the discussion on this paper, which was participated in by Drs. Bennett, Hedges and Crawford.

"Comparative Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by A. K. Crawford, M. D., Chicago, was the next paper read. It was the result of his personal observations in the case of consumption in the monkey. Being possessor of the little animal he had it under his surveillance daily for months, and consequently was enabled to give a particular and absolutely trustworthy account of its illness, death and post mortem examination. In the paper itself and in the discussion which followed Dr. Crawford made some very fine points between the macroscopical and microscopical appearances of tubercle, and whether the conclusions drawn therefrom are in accord with the prevalent idea of bacillary tuberculosis or not, they certainly showed a wide familiarity with the subject both historically and pathologically. He is evidently loth to believe that all tubercular trouble is bacillary in its origin and nature, and pointed out the fact that modern pathologists entirely overlook the marked differences in the character and appearance of tubercular matter, cited by the older writers, which are just as pronounced today as they were before the introduction to the profession of the bacillus of Koch.

This paper was discussed by Drs. Downey, Skiles, Morgan and Munson. In the discussion special attention was directed towards the various means of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, among which was the use of acetic acid by inhalation, beechwood creasote by inhalation and internal medication, and oxygen. Manifestations of the derangement of the digestive organs did not always precede development of tuberculæ.

Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, read a paper on "Uterine Pathology," and exhibited specimens of diseased uteri removed by his new method of hysterectomy. Among the specimens exhibited were the following: One uterine fibroid weighing five pounds; one with cancerous degeneration; one seemingly atrophied, removed from a case that had been ill for many years and upon whom, several years previous, had been performed ovariotomy. The patient's health not being improved, at her own solicitation, the uterus was removed, and a perfect cure resulted. The patient gained thirty pounds in three months after the operation. One specimen removed from a patient, aged fifty years, for complete procidentia, with tubes attached, was shown. The paper was discussed by Drs. Skiles and Morgan.

The board of censors reported, recommending for membership F. W. Pease, M. D., Warsaw, Ill.; Jas. W. Parker, M. D., Quincy, Ill.; H. O. Munson, M. D., Astoria, Ill. These gentlemen were admitted as members of the association.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 P. M., in the Baptist church, to listen to the annual address of the president, the principal points of which are as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

If once the study of the human body becomes an obligatory branch in this great highway to knowledge the mass of the people will soon be leavened with it, and all other minor systems, at best but copies of the public one, will fall in line and adopt the same course. I would have it made one of the fundamental studies of our schools, where our youth may absorb the tenets in the most impressionable time of their lives. A proper knowledge of the various organs and systems of the body, of their locations, size and normal functions, cannot be otherwise than helpful to the mortal whose life and well being depend upon such facts. Such a course could be practically instituted tomorrow if the school boards gave the order. Their present corps of teachers would be totally inadequate to the task, but there are thousands of physicians, men and women, who could and would render the service of lecturing at stated hours to classes in the schools. In a short time the teachers could be prepared for the work and would assume it with their other subjects. There would be a higher average of morality throughout the land, because there would be fewer mistakes made in the process of selection and mating. As it stands now, the parties subscribing to a marriage contract which binds them till "death doth them do part" are woefully ignorant of the articles of the agreement. Not the women alone, but the men too, in tens of thousands. The men are supposed to be better informed than the gentler sex, but that which they have learned is usually more of a detriment than a help. Better unalloyed ignorance than false knowledge in this case. Better still, neither the one or the other. But the church has winked at this deception for ages, and women, who have been its chief support, have been its chief dupes. Whether the church would willfully strive to frustrate a progressive movement

of this kind in this advanced age is a question unanswerable now.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The association was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. Downey. Dr. Morgan, of St. Louis, was elected an honorary member. The board of censors reported, recommending Dr. C. E. Fisher, of Chicago, for membership in the association, and he was elected. Drs. Hedges, Skiles, Gordon and Bennett appointed committee on president's address.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. T. C. Duncan read a paper entitled "The Relation of Bronchitis and Asthma to Phthisis Pulmonalis," setting forth these facts: Neither bronchitis, pneumonia nor asthma predispose to phthisis, if the lymphatic system of the lungs were in a healthy condition. The pathology of phthisis according to his view was a disease of the lymphatics. Hereditary phthisis is due to mal-development of the system, and the remedies that are Homeopathic to phthisis are chiefly glandular remedies.

Dr. Hedges emphasized the necessity of care during convalescence from respiratory derangements, otherwise recovery may be imperfect.

Drs. Spencer and Fisher discussed the treatment of phthisis and bronchitis, and called special attention to the sphere of *Lycopodium* in respiratory diseases.

Drs. Downey and J. S. Mitchell discussed the care of the patient and the advantages of Homeopathic methods of treatment over others in diseases of the chest.

Drs. Morgan, Smith, Dunham, Bennett and Dunn discussed the causes, cautioning against taking cold, improperly ventilated rooms, lack of proper food, and the predisposing causes due to various diatheses.

BUREAU OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

L. W. Jordan, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., read a paper on "Muscular Diseases of the Eye."

The paper was exceedingly able and instructive, but owing to the absence of other oculists it was not discussed.

BUREAU OF SURGERY—CONTINUED.

"The Use and Abuse of the American Operation," by J. J. Thompson, M. D., of Chicago, then followed. The author briefly described the operation, strongly endorsed it as one of the most useful methods of restoring health, and had obtained satisfactory results when used by himself. He thought that when failures occurred it was due to lack of judgment in selecting proper cases for operation. He advised its use in cases having a redundancy of tissue in the anus. He did not use it in atrophied conditions or in those cases having pockets and papillæ without hypertrophy, but in such cases preferred the slit operation.

Drs. Nichols, Morgan, Dunham, Fisher, Skiles and Weirick discussed the paper. All cases operated upon had not been cured. Judgment in selecting cases suitable for operation was required. The abuse of any method or means of cure was an evidence of its usefulness. Failures on properly selected cases were not so much due to lack of adaptability of the method to the case as it was to the imperfect technique of the operation, which had been greatly improved during the past year, and the already large percentage of cures of cases heretofore considered incurable had been increased.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Whipple, M. D., Quincy; first vice president, J. J. Thompson, M. D., Chicago; second vice president, H. V. Halbert, M. D., Chicago; secretary, Wesley A. Dunn, M. D., Chicago; provisional secretary, F. E. Nichols, M. D., Plano; treasurer, F. E. Downey, M. D., Clinton; Board of Censors, T. C. Duncan, M. D., Chicago; M. F. Hill, M. D., Sterling; and C. B. Kinyon, M. D., Rock Island.

The committee on president's address reported, highly commending the whole address, and especially endorsing the recommendations for teaching physiology and hygiene in the public schools; and also endorsing the recommendation that the transactions of the association be published in book form for distribution among the members.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE—CONTINUED.

W. F. Spencer, M. D., of Geneseo, read a paper entitled "Exophthalmic Goitre, with Complications," which was discussed by Drs. Halbert, Fisher and Thompson.

H. V. Halbert, M. D., gave a paper entitled "A Study of Exophthalmic Goitre," in which he said that it is a systematic but progressive disease of the sympathetic; that it starts in irritation of the prostatic plexus in the male or the ovarian plexus in the female; that it then follows the renal plexus, giving rise to polyuria, glycosuria or albuminuria; that it then affects the hepatic plexus, giving its expression in the frequent clay colored stools; that it finally involves the solar plexus, causing pronounced nausea and digestive disturbance. After this ceases the true pathological conditions of the cervical sympathetic ganglia begins. This, in brief, is recognized in vaso-motor dilatation of the cardiac, thyroid and ophthalmic circulation, giving the morbid changes in that order.

The argument is an attempt to show the conditions which lead up to the disease before the actual diagnosis can be made. It is a claim that it is a disease of the sympathetic system as a whole and not of some particular part; that it is from a lesion starting in the lower plexuses and systematically progressing towards the cerebrum.

This paper was discussed by Drs. Mitchell, Crawford, Fisher and Dunham. Remedies suggested are *Arsenicum, Plumbum met.* and *Zincum.*

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS—CONTINUED.

"One Hundred Consecutive Cases of Delivery and the Lessons to be Drawn From Them," by M. M. Bascom, M. D., Ottawa, was the title of the next paper. Seventy were multipara of whom sixty-five were normal and five instrumental, five breech and one face presentation, two cases twins, one double sac of waters. Of the thirty primipara fourteen were instrumental, one breech and one face presentation. Four were cases of puerperal eclampsia of whom three died. Eighty per cent. of the cases were normal; of the primipara fifty per cent. were instrumental; one case had a double uterus; treatment of eclampsia, *Chloroform, Veratrum viride* and *Pilocarpine.*

This paper was discussed by Drs. J. S. Mitchell,

Hedges, Smith, Hill, Skiles and Weirick. Dr. Mitchell relied on the use of *Chloroform* and continuously watching his patient. He had never lost a case from puerperal eclampsia. All agreed as to the use of *Chloroform*, immediate delivery of child and constant attention to patient. The paper awakened great interest and quite an enthusiastic discussion.

"Interrogation Points in Obstetrics" was the title of a short paper by J. B. Dunhan, M. D., of Wenona, Ill. The doctor, from his personal experience, presented several cases where severe symptoms quite similar to surgical shock occurred immediately following delivery. The first case had been partially anesthetized by *Chloroform* during second stage; two latter cases received no anesthetic, but showed equally serious symptoms. No post-partum hemorrhage was present in any of the cases. Restoratives such as *Glonoinum* 2x, *Nux vomica*, 3x, *Digitalis*, *Whisky* and *Camphor* were used. All the cases made a fair recovery.

The necessity of applying one or both blades of the forceps to the after-coming head in breech presentation was noted and a successfully terminated case cited to prove its efficacy in a case where the head would not yield to the efforts of nature until a still-born child was a certainty unless immediate instrumental aid would deliver. One blade applied to the mother's left, occiput of child anterior, stimulated a strong pain that, being supplemented by the scooping action of the blade, released the head and saved the child. A judicious use of the forceps was advised, as tending to shorten the time of tedious cases, and thereby relieve the mother of unnecessary prolongation of her travail.

BUREAU OF SURGERY—CONTINUED.

F. E. Nichols, M. D., Plano, exhibited a splint for the treatment of fractures of the lower limbs. Its simplicity, adaptability and cheapness highly commended it to the attention of the association. It may easily be made at any tin shop with a piece of heavy wire on either side of the thigh and leg, extending downward, and bent to form a foot piece; at the knee the wires are bent at an obtuse angle. A trough is made of pieces of tin attached to the wire, the popliteal space and that of the heel being uncovered. The trough is padded with cotton. Strips of muslin extending from one wire to the other over the top of the leg holds it in place. It may be suspended when applied by means of cord, fastened above the leg of the patient.

BUREAU OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Dr. O. H. Crandall of Quincy read a paper on "Vaccination," in which he took strong grounds against it, not only because in his judgment, based upon personal observation and statistics which he furnished, it did not prevent smallpox but very frequently caused serious conditions of the person vaccinated, such as blood poisoning, loss of arm, permanent impairment of health, and death. Dr. Crandall had had abundant opportunity for observing the effect of vaccination in the army. He also believed that smallpox was not as contagious as is generally supposed.

This paper caused quite an animated discussion. Drs. J. S. Mitchell, Thompson, Duncan and Fisher believed that there were good reasons for doubting the efficacy of this method of preventing smallpox, and gave examples of many cases who had been seriously injured by vaccination.

Dr. Mitchell stated that sometimes in a bunch of ten points he had found nine containing pus and blood. Drs. Crawford and Hedges believed in the efficacy of vaccination, calling attention to the fact that no such terrible scourges of smallpox had existed since this means of prevention had been adopted, and that the unfortunate conditions developed in patients were due not to the fault of the method but to the impure virus used.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Bascom, Crawford, Mitchell and Crandall, was appointed to investigate the quality and character of vaccine virus in use at the present time, to report through the journals at the earliest practicable moment.

BUREAU OF PEDOLOGY.

Dr. C. E. Fisher, Chicago, read a paper under the bureau of Pedology, entitled "The Possible Tonsillar Origin of Scarlet Fever, and Some Suggestions as to Its Treatment," in which he discussed the recent conclusions of Berge, a French author, and Dowson, of Bristol, England, operating independently of each other, to the effect that scarlet fever is strictly a local disorder originating in the tonsils, its causative factor being the streptococcus pyogenes, the baccilli that cause erysipelas, puerperal fever and other septicemic states. These authors contend that the specific germ which might perhaps cause scarlet fever and no other ailment has not been found in the desquamative debris of the disease, nor in any of its excretions. They show also that with the atrophy of the tonsils at the age of puberty the liability to scarlet fever practically disappears. It is true that occasionally an adult suffers from the disease, but in this case it is not at all unlikely that the streptococcus finds access to the blood through some break in the mucous membranes. The degeneration of the mucous membrane of the crypts, or of foreign substances that may find lodgment therein, would result in the development of toxines whose absorption into the blood would account for the manifestation of scarlet fever in its putrid forms, and this is what the authors quoted contend takes place. Dr. Fisher holds the theory to be a very plausible one and to afford to his mind an explanation of the origin of numerous cases of scarlet fever whose etiology he has found it difficult to understand; and in reviewing his experience with the disease he feels free to admit that those cases who have suffered most severely from the ravages of scarlet fever are typical tonsillar subjects. In the treatment of the putrefactive types of scarlet fever Dr. Fisher very highly recommends the inhalation of oxygen, and cited a number of cases where the temperature was rapidly decreased and large quantities of urea were quickly eliminated from the system by the kidneys, this immediately following the exhibition of this agent. He uses it also in all persistent blood poisoning states for the same purposes.

Nothing especially new was suggested in the way of therapeutics, but the conditions for which he prescribed such remedies as *Belladonna*, *Baptisia*, *Carbolic acid*, *Nitric acid*, *Rhus Tox*, etc., were clearly defined, giving to the paper a practical turn which was appreciated by the convention. The paper was freely discussed by several members of the society.

BUREAU OF DERMATOLOGY.

"Seborrhœa," by S. S. White, M. D., Chicago.—Seborrhœa is a functional derangement of the sebaceous glands characterized by an alteration in their secretions; it is of distinct varieties, Seborrhœa Oleosa and Seborrhœa Sicca. This affection is generally found in weak, debilitated subjects and especially in anæmic and chlorotic females. The appearance of the eruption in S. Oleosa is of an excessive amount of oil which causes glossy hair or an oily face, while S. Sicca presents a whitish or yellowish scale or crust which can, on removal, be kneaded into a roll of wax. Seborrhœa Sicca is the most important, as it is one of the most frequent causes of baldness. Constitutional and local measures are necessary for a cure. Of internal remedies the following are important: *Arsenicum, Ammonium mur., Kali carb., Calcarea carb., Phosphorus* and *Rhus tox.* Locally, stimulants or an oil—*Cantharidis, Capsicum, Almond oil,* etc.

This paper was discussed by Drs. J. J. Thompson, T. C. Duncan and O. Crandall. Dr. Duncan recommended locally *Peroxide* of *Hydrogen* and a weak solution of *Bichloride* of *Mercury.* Dr. Crandall recommended *Sulphur* wash.

BUREAU OF RHINOLOGY.

Dr. W. A. Dunn's paper, entitled "Modern Surgery of the Mouth," contained the following important points: The antiseptic care of mouth operations; the use of the head mirror in mouth operations and the improved stitch for cleft plate operations, using a small sharp curved needle at each end of the thread, which is introduced from below forward on each side, being more accurate in placing the stitches and rapid in manipulation. He uses silkworm gut for cleft operations. He recommends also that the operation should be performed at an early age—from two to five years.

The treasurer reported a balance of $196.25, which would be somewhat reduced by the payment of outstanding bills.

BUREAU CHAIRMEN FOR 1894-5.

The following were appointed chairmen of bureaux for the ensuing year: Obstetrics, J. B. Dunham, M. D., Wenona; Medical Legislation, Jurisdiction and Education, J. A. Vincent, M. D., Springfield; Gynecology, S. P. Hedges, Chicago; Materia Medica, C. H. Evans, M. D., Chicago; Pediatrics, C. E. Fisher, M. D., Chicago; Ophthalmology and Otology, R. N. Foster, M. D., Chicago; Rhinology, Laryngology and Pneumonology, C. J. Swan, M. D., Chicago; Surgery, J. J. Thompson, Chicago; Neurology, Psychology and Electrology, H. A. Halbert, M. D., Chicago; Clinical Medicine, O. H. Crandall, M. D., Quincy; Sanitary Science and Hygiene, A. E. Smith, M. D., Freeport; Pathology, Physiology and Histology, G. H. Washburne, M. D., Chicago.

The provisional secretary was instructed to report on Medical Literature, Necrology and Statistics.

A vote of thanks was extended to A. A. Whipple, M. D., and the other Homeopathic physicians of Quincy for entertainment; to the supervisors of Adams County for the use of the circuit room; to the trustees of the Vermont Baptist church; to the Rev. E. A. Ince; and to the retiring officers of the association.

Chairman Fisher, of the committee on transportation of the American Institute, being present, was requested by Pres. Crawford to make such statements to the association as would be interesting to those who desired to attend the Denver meeting. He reported that arrangements had been made by the committee for transportation over the Chicago & Alton by special train; that great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining concessions and reduction of rates. Other members present stated that they had positive information that the Northwestern, C. B. & Q., and Rock Island roads would meet any rates given by the Alton, which, however, has been selected as the convention route.

Chicago was chosen as the place for the meeting of next year and the society adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in May, 1895, at that city.

C. A. Weirick, M. D.

OHIO STATE SOCIETY.

30th Annual Session—Toledo, May 8-9, 1894.

The thirtieth annual session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio was held at Toledo, beginning with Tuesday, May 8th, and continuing two days. The meetings were called to order promptly by the president, and with few exceptions the sessions were about as formerly, neither better, nor worse. The discussion of the Musgrove bill, as now before the Ohio legislature, and the president's address, consumed the first half day, though the bureau of clinical medicine read one of its papers, by Dr. F. G. Barnhill, of Findlay, in which the author detailed how, while traveling in a railway train, he, with others, were much interested in keeping an apparently refractory child quiet. Presently it developed colic. The doctor heard the mother tell some of the many sympathizers and givers of advice what to do; that that morning in driving to the station they had come in a heavy wind, and that it was her belief that the child had taken cold. Dr. Findlay at last took one of his business cards, wrote on it "Give the child a teaspoonful of cold water," and sent it to the mother. The prescription quieted the child.

Dr. Beckwith was moved to relate a case somewhat similar, though his baby was ten times worse than Dr. Barnhill's. He had adopted the same tactics—wrote his name, etc., and handed it to the mother. She looked about and said, "No, I have lost three children through your class; you shan't have a chance at this one."

Dr. Walton did not see the applicability of the Homeopathic principle in the case of Dr. Barnhill's at all. If the doctor had given the baby a dose of cold air, or had put a cold sound down its throat, or a cold pack to its lungs, or dilated its rectum with a cold speculum, or anything else that partook of the cold order, then there might have been some plea of like curing like.

After the noonday recess, Dr. Goodwin, of Toledo, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. C. E. Walton, who referred to the annual meetings of the state society as clearing houses which facilitate the exchange of medical ideas, they tend to put value to our work. The man who never writes a check may have plenty of cash, but it takes a long while for him to establish himself in anything in any community; his commercial value is never high. Hence we say to the men and women who live in the state to pass in their checks annually or stay at home and die and cheat the undertaker.

Dr. Baxter stated that his bureau members had not yet arrived, and he had no papers to hand in at this time, and requested that the bureau of materia medica be passed for the present.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. T. T. Church read a paper entitled "A Case of Neuralgia," and was followed by Dr. Hershberger, of Lancaster, with a paper on the "Value of Local Treatment in Diphtheria," in which he recommended the use of *Calcarea chlorinata*, and, in general, the essayist recommended the use locally of a spray composed of the same medicine as that taken internally.

Dr. Gann, or Wooster, said he had his best results from a spray or gargle composed of *Chloride of Potassium* a dram to eight ounces of water. Since his use of this preparation, which he found described in an early issue of the *American Observer*, he had not been disappointed. He had given trial to the sublimed *Sulphur*. We may not always be able to strike the exact similimum and when he believed that his patient's life could be saved by resorting to the officinal preparations of the old school he would not hesitate to use them. Success is above creed.

Dr. Baxter called attention to the fact that the essayist spoke of *Chloride of Lime* while the last speaker was referring to *Chloride of Potassium*. Dr. Baxter has made use of the *Chloride of Lime* in his earlier cases of diphtheria and with success.

Dr. Walton averred that it was the *Chlorine* in all these and other preparations that made the value in diphtheria. The Allopaths use tincture of the *Chloride of Iron*. Dr. Hershberger uses the *Chloride of Lime*; Dr. Gann uses the *Chloride of Potassium* and a *Chloride of Mercury* has also been used with success; what then is the inference to be derived from the use of these various combinations of drugs. *Iron* alone will not do it; *Potash* alone will not do it; *Mercury* alone will not do it; *Lime* alone will not do it; it means simply that it is *Chlorine* that does the work, and that if we had some way of modifying the poisonous chlorine gas so as to apply it to our throat diseases we would have the same benefit that now we derive but only in part through the chlorine combinations. The use of crude petroleum is reputed of value in this disease. This comes from Russian sources; not the refined oil in use in this country but the crude common lubricating oil put on a swab. The taste is not bad, though when it is remembered that the diphtheritic tongue and throat are not very sensitive to taste or smell, its use is not very much to condemn, and it is highly recommended.

Dr. Ferrris said that there is no specific for diphtheria, and any hunt in that direction will be met by defeat. Each case must be taken by itself and studied and treated by itself.

Dr. T. T. Church liked to have his patients constantly breathing a medicated atmosphere of one one ounce of *Carbolic Acid*, one ounce of *Oil of Eucalyptus* and ten parts of *Spirits of Turpentine*. Of this mixture take a teaspoonful to a quart of water and keep it constantly simmering in the room. It is true that the action of the turpentine upon the kidneys will sometimes have a bad effect but that might be regulated with proper caution.

Dr. Morrell spoke of the use of *Bromo-chloralum*.

Dr. Hershberger in answer to Dr. Beckwith's question stated that he believed diphtheria was a fibrinous exudate and that germs had nothing to do with it.

Dr. Beckwith makes an application of *Sulphur* two or three times daily.

Dr. Thompson was an advocate of the use of *Permanganate of Potassium*, using one grain to the pint of water.

Dr. Hastings made use of *Trypsin*.

PEDIATRICS.

Dr. Laura Brickley, chairman, called the bureau of pediatrics and introduced Dr. Frank Kraft as the first essayist who read a paper on "Grandmotherly Interference." In this paper Dr. Kraft spoke for some moments of the male grandmothers who tended to make the world uninhabitable by their meddlesomeness; then he detailed two cases of female grandmothers who had interfered with his work in the obstetric room opposing him at every point, from the washing of the baby the first time to the weaning.

Dr. Beckwith followed with "How to Inprove the Children of the Future." In this paper he briefly reviewed the current ideas concerning the value of proper ante-natal influences, pointing wherein he approved and again where he thought the theorists were too strong. He said I firmly believe that one great reason why men of great literary attainments have children so far inferior to themselves is because the wives of these men have not kept pace with them intellectually. The life of a society woman cannot develop her higher nature, it simply dwarfs it. Hence she gives birth to children who inherit no motive powers that tend to stimulate their brains into development. Future mothers should realize this fact that upon the improvement of their higher faculties rests the future mental conditions of their children.

Dr. Flora Waddell read "The Water We Drink."

Dr. Brickley read her own paper on "Some Don'ts for Babies."

Dr. House said that from a medical standpoint kissing is a mistake but he believed that it had its redeeming features. Promiscuous kissing of babies was indeed very reprehensible.

Dr. Means was not very well satisfied with the papers of this bureau; he ackowledged their merit as literary productions; but they had not imparted any information to him. He wished that more instruction could be combined with the classical features.

Dr. Walton contended that something could be learned, even, from a paper written by Dr. Kraft or Dr. Beckwith that ought to be satisfying to the mind of Dr. Means. He thought music as a factor in the bettering of the social or obstetric condition had much to do with it; he regretted that Dr. Beckwith had not adhered to his original topic of "The Influence of Music in the Treatment of Children." He had remarked that the only offspring the Italian organ grinders usually exhibited was a miserable monkey.

The chairman retorted that she knew of some people who could not even show so much for a long married life as a miserable monkey. She believed that her bureau had done its duty and she thanked them heartily.

Dr. Maxwell enquired whether the giving of chloroform in obstetrics had any influence in making the child refuse taking the breast. Cited an instance in which the child refused for forty-eight hours to take the breast, and he wondered whether the giving of chloroform had aught to do with it.

Dr. Stewart defended the bureau from the impu-

tation of impracticability, especially in its papers on pre-natal influences.

Dr. Jacob Schneider echoed the question of Dr. Maxwell, but also added to it the question whether any member of the society had ever had a child that refused the breast when the mother had not had any chloroform.

Dr. Rhonehouse reported such an instance. He said he had had more refuse the breast from the not taking of chloroform than the reverse.

Dr. Thompson had been practicing sixteen years and had never used chloroform in obstetrics. Has never had a child refuse the breast except for a few minutes at a time. Children sometimes refuse to nurse because they are not allowed to nurse when the impulse comes to them.

Dr. J. C. Wood said that his answer to the doctor who had been practicing medicine for sixteen years and had never yet used chloroform in obstetrics would be that he ought to have had at least two babies himself—or perhaps one would be enough—to convince him of the value of ameliorating the sufferings of the parturient woman. He always felt like rising to the defense of the use of chloroform in obstetrics.

Dr. Morrell was another practitioner of twenty-five years who confessed to the non-use of chloroform in childbed cases.

Dr. Wood in answer to a question by Dr. Barnhill stated there was no difference, so far as he had been able to observe, in the way in which the same woman takes chloroform in different labors.

In the absence of both vice presidents Dr. Stewart moved that Dr. Gann be elected vice president pro tem., in order to divide the duties of the office with the president. So ordered, and Dr. Gann took the chair.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

Dr. A. C. Roll of Toledo read a paper on the "Thyroid Gland," and was followed by Dr. P. T. Kilgour with a paper on "Laryngeal Tuberculosis."

A number of the members participated in the debate on these interesting papers. Dr. Stewart spoke of of the value of applications of *Cocaine, Menthol, Nitrate of Silver, Calendula, Pine needle oil, Lactic acid*, and a number of others which might be used in the later development of the tubercular disease when ulceration of the vocal bands and epiglottis is rapidly going on with its accompanying horrors, and when even a limited degree of comfort would be salvation to the sufferer; it would tend to allay the extreme hyperesthesia of the pharynx and larynx, and because these points will not permit the use of topical applications. Perhaps the greatest comfort at this time is derived from the use of cracked ice, both in the mouth and by the rubber ice bag to the throat. Fluids should be given in semi-fluid form as they are less likely to enter the larynx and cause regurgitation through the nose.

Dr. T. M. Stewart's paper on "Snuffles" was debated at some length. Dr. Ames stated that he had found *Nux vomica* 3x., almost a specific in snuffles.

Dr. N. E. Wright advocated the use of *Sambucus nigra.*

RHINOLOGY.

Dr. Quay, chairman of the bureau of rhinology, then presented his own paper on "Adenoid Vegetations," after which the bureau was closed and the first day's session was adjourned.

EVENING RECEPTION.

In the evening a very pleasant reception was given to the visiting members of the state society and their ladies at the residence of Dr. Emma L. Boice, on Monroe and 23d streets. The house was thronged with guests who partook of refreshments while listening to music and afterwards indulged in the mild dissipation of lemonade, cards and some little dancing. Dr. Boice was ably assisted by Mrs. Dr. Watts, Dr. Dennison and Dr. Clarke and other ladies, wives of resident physicians. Dr. Goodwin added a charm to the evening's entertainment by bringing several of his finest microscopes and slides, with which he managed to corral a great number of the attending physicians during the evening. During the afternoon, just following the adjournment, Dr. Watts had taken the membership to the new Toledo Hospital and exhibited the handsome apartments assigned to the Homeopathic school both for operative purposes and treatment of diseases.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

On reassembling, Dr. Beebe was given the floor for the purpose of explaining his labors as a part of the legislative committee of the society while at Columbus during the past year.

After considerable discussion in which many of the members joined, Dr. C. E. Walton proposed the following resolution: "That the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, convened in annual session in Toledo, May 8th and 9th, favors the passage of the Musgrove bill as formulated by the convention of delegates held at Columbus, December 21, 1893.

This was supported by Dr. H. H. Baxter. This original draft which was, however, never submitted, but was changed by interested parties and appeared in the senate as a substitute measure for an equally bad bill,—this original draft provided that no school should have a majority on the board; it gave it power to revise diplomas, charging therefor $5; it had no examination feature.

Dr. Morell was opposed to all legislation. Let the people say what they want and not the doctors.

The Walton motion was put to vote and declared carried.

Dr. Beckwith tendered a resolution containing a vote of thanks to Dr. Beebe for his services and interest at Columbus.

The treasurer submitted his report which showed that the total receipts from all sources was $478.20, expenditures $443.96; leaving a balance on hand of $34.24.

There are now 203 members in good standing.

GYNECOLOGY.

Dr. H. F. Biggar then took charge of the bureau of gynecology and called on Dr. Beebe to present his paper on "The Automatic Nervous Ganglia of the Female Pelvic Organs."

Dr. Wood said that it was a good paper for the general practitioner. Some of the statements he did not believe were final. It is almost too scientific to be discussed intelligently without more careful study and consideration.

Dr. J. C. Sanders believed that in these ganglia in the uterine walls are reservoired the parturient forces.

Dr. Biggar speaks of the rhythm of the organs. The author quoted by this speaker likens the menstrual epoch to a menstrual clock which was wound up for thirty-three years and struck once a month. Every woman has a rhythm. We should investigate

the anatomy of the nervous system as well as the pathology of the pelvic organs of woman.

Dr. Walton related a case of a patient who died from the effects of shock produced by the inserting of a trocar. The paper of Dr. Beebe tends to explain that shock, that is, that the trocar, struck a pelvic medullary and death ensued as quickly as if it had been thrust into the brain tissue.

Dr. Clarke, of Toledo, read the paper of Dr. Julia C. Jump, who was not present. It was decided, inasmuch as Dr. Clarke was present and willing to read the paper that, therefore, Dr. Jump was present by agent, and the paper could be read. And it was. Its title was "Some Indications of Uterine Displacement and Diseases with Hints for Non-Surgical Treatment."

Dr. Walton followed with an interesting paper on "Infantile Sarcoma of the Uterus," somewhat as follows: Baby of ten months of age; healthy parents; fell from its crib in the absence of mother; no immediate consequences; presently, vaginal hemorrhage every day. Physicians found supra-pubic enlargement and rapidly advancing anemia. Dr. Walton's examination revealed an immovable tumor the size of a goose egg, occupying all the position of the uterus. Indigitation started a dark-red, inoffensive blood. Mother was filled with remorse for the apparent neglect of the child. The future comfort of the mother depended upon the substantiated diagnosis. If the tumor were an hæmatocele due to the fall, and should the baby die, never would the mother be able to dissociate her carelessness from the baby's death, and be a life-long regret to her. Ten days afterward we operated and found the uterus twice the size of an adult's firmly anchored in the pelvic cavity by the infiltration of tubes and ligaments. The interior of uterus was found to be occupied by a sarcoma, large masses of which were easily broken down by the finger and removed from the vagina. Thirty-six hours later the baby died. Case is interesting because of the unusual occurrence of a malignant disease of the uterus in a baby less than a year old. Dr. Walton operated on a case so apparently hopeless for three reasons: First, to clear up any possible doubt as to the hopelessness of the case; the modern progressive surgeon is not infallible. Second, to demonstrate to an overwrought mother her entire freedom from culpability. Third, an ante-mortem examination is sometimes more easily obtained than a post-mortem.

When Dr. Wood was called, instead of reading a paper he described, by means of drawings, some of "Repair Operations of the Pelvic Floor." During the talk on this subject the president reminded the author that his time was up, and that there was a great deal of business yet for the soeiety to do.

Dr. Biggar objected to the constant monitions to observe the time. The Ohio Society was in session to learn something, and if it took longer than ten minutes to convey an instructive lesson to the audience he hoped the time would be given. Better forego the drives and rides and visitings.

Dr. Wood says that the society is here to give time to scientific discussion rather than to the social features. Our first duty is to attend to the best interests of the society and only secondarily to accept of the hospitality of the resident physicians.

Dr. Biggar presented his paper on "A Case: Blind Gynecology," which in an exhaustive way took up and discussed the more salient features of ectopic gestation.

Dr. J. C. Sanders said that the graafian folicle is the theater in which the drama of impregnation takes place.

Dr. Parmalee relates the case of a woman of 28, the mother of three children. Began menstruating at 14, and until June of last year. After that saw nothing, but began to have pain and a lump in her right side. On the 27th of September of last year she showed what she supposed was a menstrual blood lasting a day and a half, containing clots which are very unusual with her and had more pain in the right side. At that time supposing there was a fallopian tubal pregnancy, electricity was used for twelve or fourteen sittings without being able to kill the fœtus or stop its growth. She gradually grew larger and continued to have pain but no signs of any further menstrual blood or anything else until the 15th of March of the present year, precisely nine months from the date of the last menstruation, when she was so much run down, so much exhausted that something was determined upon being done. On opening the abdomen both tubes were found to be normal but upon the right side there was a tumor projecting enclosing within its muscular wall evidently a part of the uterine wall. We knew there was nothing inside of the uterus because the sound had been used, and then it flashed upon us that this was not a case of tubal but of interstitial pregnancy; so, rapidly dilating the mouth of the womb to admit my hand into the cavity, upon the right side of the womb could plainly be felt an opening, or rather a membrane, or something lodged in the entire opening. The fingers couldn't get through that separation; it appeared to be about half as thick as my fingers, and on taking a large plain sound and passing it up along my fingers and using a good deal of force I was then able to break through and to extract a child and placenta. I didn't cut off the uterus; I did nothing more at that time only to take away the tubes and ovaries so that the woman should never be pregnant again. On the ninth day this woman began to have a gangrenous discharge from the uterus. That was immediately washed out. On the next day that discharge was worse. So the discharge went up and went down until in time the woman made an uninterrupted recovery.

Dr. Parmalee also stated that a careful examination failed to disclose any connection between the fallopian tube and the interstitial pregnancy.

Dr. Walton supposed that possibly the plate in Guernsey's Obstetrics might explain the modus operandi of the fœtus getting into the tissue.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

After noonday adjournment the bureau of surgery was called, with Dr. J. Kent Sanders in charge.

Dr. Maxwell of Toledo read a paper "Cholecystotomy: A Case." He said that, in company with Drs. Claypool, Dennison and Watts, he had, on December 29, operated, making an incision four inches long parallel to the linea alba, and two inches to the right of it. Here, in this woman—38 years old, married, the mother of nine children, youngest seven months old, he found 750 gall stones. The peculiarities of the case consisted in the absence of icterus and clay colored stools and gall stone colic, as well as the subnormal temperature, although the gall bladder was purulent in character at the time of operation.

Dr. T. C. Martin exhibited and explained some new instruments and surgical devices of his own con-

struction, which attracted much attention and favorable comment; among these was a new way of applying plaster paris dressing by means of interposed strips of brass or tin along which the line of subsequent incision could be made for removing; a scissors and a dressing forceps, so bent that they would not be in the line of operation, but away from the operator's hand. Also a clever device of brass or folded tin for a maxillary splint; and a speculum for vaginal use which had a number of novel and useful features.

The chairman of the bureau, Dr. J. Kent Sanders, then presented his own paper on the "Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia," which he had substituted for his original topic of "Appendicitis;" the latter topic he had found after fully preparing his paper was treated of in the *New England Medical Gazette*, and very much after his own idea, so that he would not repeat that treatment but gave his present topic instead.

OBSTETRICS.

Dr. Means now called the bureau of Obstetrics and introduced Dr. C. A. Pauly, who presented his views on "When are We Justified in Producing Abortion," which was a fine paper and well listened to.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At this point it was agreed to take up the election of officers and the place of the next meeting.

Dr. Baxter moved that the next session of this Society be held in Cleveland, accenting his motion with the statement that there no longer existed any feud between the Cleveland doctors; that all that had been done away with, and that the impression which was abroad that the doctors were engaged in slapping each others' faces was erroneous.

Dr. Beckwith in seconding the resolution supported the statement of Dr. Baxter and added that now and henceforth the Cleveland doctors would again be brethren; and that if the society would come to Cleveland next year they would be received with open arms and made truly welcome.

Cleveland was thereupon selected for the next annual meeting place.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Dr. R. B. House, Springfield, president.

Dr. W. W. Watts, Toledo, first vice-president.

Dr. W. C. Hastings, Van Wert, second vice-president.

Dr. T. T. Church, Salem, treasurer.

Dr. T. M. Stewart, Cincinnati, secretary.

Dr. Frank Kraft, Cleveland, assistant secretary.

Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Cleveland, necrologist.

The board of censors is as follows: Dr. H. H. Baxter, chairman; Dr. Martha A. Canfield, Dr. E. E. Walton, Dr. A. B. Whitehead, Dr. Laura C. Brickley, Dr. Hart, Dr. J. P. Hershberger.

On motion of Dr. Walton it was resolved that the next annual session shall be devoted to Materia Medica subjects in every bureau; that is to say, Materia Medica as applied to surgery and gynecology, etc. More Materia Medica and less cutting.

This motion caused considerable discussion, simple as it seems, but mainly through misunderstanding. Dr. Thompson spoke for the country doctor who came up to these meetings to learn something of value to himself and his patients and who had but little if any use for the brilliant operations. Dr. Claypool believed that we are too proud of our mechanical work, and he thought it was time to stop and see if there is not something yet in Materia Medica that is of value even to the specialist. Dr. J. C. Sanders wished the matter to take the form of a suggestion not as a mandate to the chairmen.

OBSTETRICS RESUMED.

Dr. Sanders and Dr. Means took up the bureau of obstetrics and gave some fine papers, the former on "Navel Dressings," the latter on "The Value of Preparatory treatment in Parturition."

NEUROLOGY.

Dr. Gann, in the bureau of nervous diseases, introduced Dr. Canfield who had an instructive paper on "Neurasthenia," and was followed by Dr. Boice with a paper on "A Few Eye Cases of Reflex Origin." The chairman's own paper, at his his request, was read simply by title, as well as two or three others. This seemed to be necessitated owing to the lateness of the hour and the breaking up of the society.

The following are delegates to other societies:

American Institute of Homeopathy, Drs. D. H. Beckwith and C. E. Walton.

Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. R. B. House.

Michigan Society, Dr. Albert Claypool.

Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. A. L. Monroe.

Kentucky Society, Dr. Thomas M. Stewart.

Dr. Gann moved a resolution of thanks to the Toledo physicians for their kindness and courtesy, to the local press for reports.

The bureau of Materia Medica reported the presentation of a paper on "Bacillinum," by Dr. Henry Snow, of Cincinnati, which was read by title and referred to the publication committee.

The following chairmen of bureaus were then appointed:

Materia Medica, Dr. H. H. Baxter.
Clinical Medicine, Dr. T. T. Church.
Pediatrics, Dr. W. C. Hastings.
Anatomy, Physiology, etc, Dr. A. C. Roll.
Laryngology and Rhinology, Dr. Strokes.
Surgery, Dr. A. E. Scheble.
Ophthalmology and Otology, Dr. Emma L. Boice.
Nervous diseases, Dr. J. A. Gann.
Obstetrics, Dr. G. W. Rhonehouse.
Gynecology, Dr. J. C. Wood.

INDIANA INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

28th Annual Session.—Indianapolis, May 17, 1894.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy convened in the parlors of the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Thursday morning, May 17, '94. President M. H. Waters of Terre Haute was in the chair, and there was a good attendance from all parts of the state.

Several noted men from other states were present, among whom were Drs. J. D. Buck and C. E. Walton of Cincinnati, Dr. I. L. Dryden of St. Louis, and Dr. H. B. Fellows of Chicago.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. J. T. Boyd of Indianapolis.

After the reports of the treasurer and secretary, and other regular business, the president read his address, in which he spoke of the progress of medicine since the last meeting. He especially emphasized the necessity of Homeopaths looking out for their legal rights, and that our lack of representation in public institutions was due to our lack of push in these matters. He spoke of the Homeopathic school as the only one to study drugs by their action on the

healthy body for the purpose of guiding the physician to their use as remedies in sickness.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

After a few preliminaries the bureau of clinical medicine was opened by a paper—"Cases Treated by *Baccilinum*," by Dr. D. N. Burham, who reported several cases of tuberculosis successfully treated by this drug. He also finds it a favorable remedy in catarrahal troubles.

Dr. J. H. Allen of Logansport opened the discussion and spoke of Dr. Burnett first preparing this remedy. The 30th or 200th is the usual potency used. He has seen wonderful results from the remedy, having cured four cases of phthisis and alleviated many. Also thinks the kindred remedy, *Pyrogen*, a grand one. He says we need never lose a case of puerperal fever if this remedy be used.

Dr. Gibbs, of Crown Point, asked if the Boericke & Tafel *Tuberculinum* is the same as Burnett's. The answer was "No!"

Dr. Burham said that his results were obtained from the 30x, which he obtained from Burnett in London. The difference between *Tuberculinum* and *Baccilinum* is that the former is obtained from the lung itself, while the *Baccilinum* is obtained from the germ culture

Owing to Dr. G. W. Winterburn's absence his paper on "Treatment of Smallpox" was read by title.

Dr. Huron of Danville then read a paper on *Carbolic acid* poisoning in which he claimed speedy and effective curative results from the use of *Magnesia sulph.*, whether the injury from the acid be internal or external.

Dr. F. L. Davis of Evansville reported three interesting cases. One of whooping cough and one an obstinate case of tonsillitis with tubercular history, successfully treated with *Lac caninum.*

Dr. Allen also spoke of favorable results in the use of this remedy but cautioned against the too frequent dose, which aggravated.

Dr. J. D. George said he had found *Corallium rubrum* almost a specific in the spasmodic attacks of coughing in pertussis.

Dr. Burham corroborated the specific effect of *Corallium rub.* in whooping cough.

Dr. F. W. Baker of Kokomo presented a paper on "Clinical Medicine," in which he spoke of the failures sometimes attending our best efforts in finding the real similimum. After treating animals with Homeopathic remedies most successfully he concludes that the debauchery of the human race accounts for many failures of similia.

Dr. W. R. Bentley stands up as an advocate of pure Homeopathy. He believes if we get to the bottom facts we will find *the law* efficient in all cases and that it is our lack of knowledge which brings failure when failure comes.

Dr. Allen finds as we get cases drugged from old school physicians that the picture is distorted but these cases can often be cured by first antidoting the drug disease then attacking the primary trouble.

Dr. G. W. Bowen of Fort Wayne offered a few words on the "Treatment of Diphtheria." He learned years ago that *Belladonna* and *Arsenicum* will prevent diphtheria even under the greatest exposure. *What will prevent will cure. What will cure will prevent.*

Dr. J. D. Buck spoke of the tendency on the part of the doctor to claim all the credit of results, especially *cure*, from his treatment, forgetting the great part which nature plays in all curative processes

In experimenting along a prophylactic line we often are successful, but how do we know these cases might not have escaped without the use of a prophylactic.

In treating drug diseases the simple cessation of the drug will often effect a cure without other means.

Dr. J. D. George thinks *Nitric acid* and *Hepar sulph.* very effective in antidoting *Mercury* poisoning.

Dr. Anna Campbell of Rochville said we cannot get results by prescribing for the name of the disease, but we must prescribe for the conditions present.

BUREAU OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. G. W. Bowen read a paper on "Our Insane Asylums," in which he spoke of our four state asylums as being inadequate to care for all the insane of this state. He advises the construction of buildings for incurable cases, and urged the necessity of a Homeopathic hospital for the insane, as statistics from the Homeopathic hospital in New York state are better than any other hospital can show. With the exception of time, he thinks insanity no more difficult to cure than other diseased conditions of the body.

This was followed by a discussion, and it was resolved to ask the next legislature for control of the next insane hospital created.

Dr. Bowen then read a paper on "Insanity," in which he mentioned la grippe, financial embarrassment and spiritualism as predisposing factors in the increase of insanity. He asserts that 80 per cent are curable.

This paper was discussed by Drs. Fellows, Buck, Clarke, Boyd, Huston and Edmonds. Dr. Fellows spoke of the necessity of proper and plentiful nourishment in melancholia; also of the efficiency of massage and the rest cure in these cases.

Dr. J. T. Boyd thinks it a disgrace to this Institute that more decided efforts have not been made to obtain Homeopathic treatment in our hospitals for the insane.

Dr. Edmonds said if the institute would formulate a bill he would put it in the hands of a legislator who would stand by such a bill.

Dr. Buck said this was the most important subject we had to meet. Homeopathic success due to withdrawal of such drugs as chloral, proper feeding and Homeopathic remedies.

The study of psychology is most necessary in treatment of these cases. Hot milk is highly recommended in cases that need quieting.

Dr. Bowen said nothing but death comes "to him who waits"—and that we will never accomplish anything if we sit and wait for it.

After further discussion as to means of raising money for the lobbying a bill through, etc., the bureau closed.

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

Dr. J. D. George, chairman, reported several papers.

Dr. C. Martz, of Fort Wayne, read a report of a "Surgical Case," which took up the treatment of

hydrocele by injection of *Iodine* or *Carbol c acid*, quantity to depend on size of scrotum.

Electricity also used successfully. *Arnica, Arsenicum, Kali iod., Calcarea phosph.*, were mentioned as useful remedies.

Dr. Walton said he cured hydrocele within twenty-four hours by withdrawing the fluid from the scrotal sac, then injecting two drachms of pure *Carbolic acid* and rubbing the sides of the sac together. Inside of forty-eight hours this is followed by effusion of serum which always absorbs. In old men the testicle may be impaired by this treatment.

Dr. T. C. Stewart then read a paper on "Fracture of Left Malar Bone," which was followed by a discussion in which similar cases were presented. A number of instances were given of injury and death where no external evidence of injury was found.

On motion the remainder of the bureau of surgery was carried over until the evening session and the institute adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with a paper by Dr. J. T. Boyd, of Indianapolis, on the "Legal Phases of Mal-practice," giving numerous decisions and luminous illustrations.

The Bureau closed with a paper by Dr. J. D. George, entitled "Reflex Surgical Hints," which elicited a very vigorous and interesting discussion.

Dr. F. C Stewart thinks many of these reflex cases might be cured and better cured by therapeutics.

Dr. Walton gave an instance in renal colic, which was immediately relieved by the introduction of a catheter into the urethra. The circular fibres of the ureters being thus reflexly dilated, allowing stone to escape into bladder.

Dr. Allen believes *Similia* will do all and more than mechanical means, *Tabaccum* having given instant relief in a similar case for him.

Dr. Bowen said that *Belladonna* will dilate every circular fibre in the body, while *Opium* will contract every circular fibre. He reports good results from the physiological action of *Belladonna* in cases of renal colic and gall stones; *Opium* being contra-indicated in all such cases.

Dr. G. O. Erni instanced a case of infantile spasms lasting for three days, which nothing relieved until the foreskin was dilated, when instant relief followed.

Dr. O. S. Runnels said a doctor's business was two-fold, to cure the patient, or if incurable, to alleviate his sufferings. *Morphine* in the last stages of cancer is certainly a Godsend, and the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy should not discountenance the hypodermic use of *Morphine* to relieve incurable suffering. Instead of building more insane asylums we could dispense with half already built if the inmates were treated in a proper orificial way. He thinks there is not a single case of insanity with a healthy rectum.

Dr. Bentley asked why we had local conditions causing reflex disturbances Is it the part that is at fault, or the vital force controlling the part?

Dr. W. R. Elder said he was glad we were not confined to just one way of securing effects. Why spend valuable time looking up a similimum when a simple operation will bring speedy relief.

Dr. Holloway gave his personal experience in obtaining relief from chronic congestion of the liver by the American operation after exhausting the materia medica to find the similimum.

Dr. R. W. Rogers also instanced a case of fifteen years' standing differently diagnosed as congestion of the liver, gall stones, etc., etc., and which had resisted some of the best prescribers in our school and various sanitariums, which was speedily and permanently cured by the American operation.

In closing the discussion, Dr. George said he had found *Magnesia phos.* very effective in renal colic, with *Calcarea phos.* and *China* to prevent reformation of the calculi.

BUREAU OF PEDOLOGY.

This bureau was then called with Dr. W. R. Elder chairman.

Dr. W. R. Stewart read a very practical paper on "Diarrhea of Infants and Children," which was quite generally discussed.

Dr. Campbell said there was no fixed law that would cure every case of infantile diarrhea.

Dr. Davis reported succeeding with goat's milk when other dietetic measures failed.

Dr. Elder said that babies are thirsty in this condition and need water instead of food every time they cry.

Dr. Martz reports success with the use of the "flour ball."

Dr. G. O. Erni emphasized the necessity of every doctor instructing a young mother how to care for her baby, thereby preventing much illness among babies. Nothing but milk and water should pass the child's mouth until it is twenty months old. "Feed Regularly." He spoke of the danger of giving starchy food to children until the intestinal glands were sufficiently developed to change starch into sugar.

Dr. Bowen reported immense success among the Germans, and attributes it to their use of coffee soup, that is, coffee plus milk and bread; says coffee will aid digestion.

Dr. Gott spoke of the uncomfortable clothing with which most babies are afflicted.

The following doctors were admitted as new members.

J. H. Hoag, Columbus; A. Michael, Buck Creek; E. Franz, Berne; C. E Sawyer, Indianapolis; S. Harrell, Noblesville; E. A. Leveringhouse, New Albany; J. C. Holloway, Vincennes; H. W. Cory, Huntington; A. D. Smith, Angola; Sarah C. Jackson, Jeffersonville; A. C. Ackerman, Lafayette.

At the conclusion of the evening session the members repaired to the banquet hall where refreshments were served. Dr. O. S. Runnels acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Drs. Walton, Bowen, Anna B. Campbell, J. T. Boyd and others.

After singing a verse of Auld Lang Syne, the Institute adjourned to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session of the second day's meeting opened at 9 o'clock.

A telegram of greeting from the Minnesota society, in session at Minneapolis, was received and answered by wire in a similar way.

Two distinguished visitors had arrived during the night, Dr. E. H. Pratt and Dr. Sheldon Leavitt of

Chicago, who, as the other visitors had been, were extended the privileges of the Institute.

It was moved that all papers in a bureau be read before any were discussed. Carried.

BUREAU OF PEDOLOGY—CONTINUED.

The Bureau of Children's Diseases, begun the evening before, was continued—the first paper of the morning being presented by Dr. H. W. Cory, of Huntington, on "Infantile Spinal Paralysis." Beside the usual remedies in such cases he reported good results from the use of electricity, massage, etc.

Dr. Fellows of Chicago followed by a masterly discussion of the matter.

Dr. E. A. Edmonds of Hebron then read a short paper showing the "Superiority of Homeopathic Treatment in the Diseases of Children."

Dr. W. R. Elder suggested reading his paper, "Why so Many Babies Die," by title only, on account of the little time left for other important business.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

The Bureau of Materia Medica was then called with Dr. W. B. Stewart, chairman.

Dr. J. H. Allen read a paper on "Medorrhinum," which is prepared from gonorrheal virus—first stage—and potentized. Curative in all diseases dependent on suppressed gonorrheas. Also very offensive menstrual discharge and a great remedy in sub-involution. Intense anal itching, etc.

This was followed by Dr. W. R. Stewart with a paper on "Differentiation of Bryonia," plainly showing how to select it for use from other similar remedies.

Dr. A. S. Huston of Anderson then read a scholarly paper on "Psychic Therapeutics," and Dr. J. T. Boyd gave a talk on "*Calcarea silicata*," a remedy introduced by him some twelve years ago, and of great utility in such diseases as scrofula, tuberculosis and epithelioma. This preparation can only be obtained from Munson of St. Louis, and acts best in the 6x or 10x.

A paper on "*Calcarea Phos.*," was then read by Dr. Anna B. Campbell, in which she gives successful treatment with this remedy in spasms, after *Magnesia phos.* fails. She believes a little salt should be added to babies' food after six months of age.

This was followed by Dr. T. C. Davis with a paper on "One Phase of Homeopathy," treating of the question of potency, and taking the ground that both the high and low must be used in combating disease.

The bureau then closed with "Facts and Fancies," by its chairman, Dr. W. B. Stewart, showing what materia medica is, may be and should be, and the danger of falling into empirical habits of prescribing.

An extended discussion followed.

The censors now reported five more new members: Drs. S. D. Musgrave, C. Dunlavy, B. Harpole and H. Watts, all of Evansville, and Dr. S. D. Tysar, of Paradise.

BUREAU OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Science was next in order, and Dr. Taylor read a letter from Dr. T. C. Duncan, Chicago, bearing on his paper, "Sanitation and Climatology," said paper being referred to committee on publication, as usual, with all papers unaccompanied by their writer.

Dr. Thompson, of New Castle, when called on for his paper, asked to have it read by title to save time. So ordered.

Dr. W. B. Clarke then read a carefully prepared and enthusiastic paper on "Vaccination No Safeguard Against Small-pox," which elicited much applause.

Dr. I. N. Taylor followed with a lengthy, but interesting paper, on "Sanitary Burial," in which he attributed many cases of sickness to badly located cemeteries. He advocated cremation.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, resulting as follows:

President, W. T. Gott, M. D.; First Vice President, W. B. Stuart, M. D.; Second Vice President, J. N. Lucas, M. D.; Treasurer, J. S. Martin, M. D.; Secretary, J. D. George, M. D.

In accepting his election of secretary, Dr. J. D. George spoke in high terms of the efficient service of Dr. W. B. Clarke as secretary for so many years, and who declined the nomination this year.

On motion, the president, Dr. Waters, was empowered to select the censors for the following year, his report to be delivered at the afternoon session.

The Institute considered the project now being agitated for erecting a monument to Hahnemann at Washington, D. C., and $50 was appropriated for this purpose.

The publication committee reported and the society adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on president's address reported; commended the address and referred it to the committee on publication.

As the Bureau of Rhinology and Laryngology was represented by only one paper, it was decided to read this by title and pass on to the

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.

Dr. O. S. Runnels reported a paper on "Fecal Retention," from Dr. M. T. Runnels, which was sent to Dr. Sawyer for discussion.

Dr. Bergen of Frankfort then read a paper on "A Case in Obstetrics With Peculiar Complications," which was followed by Dr. Rebecca W. Rogers, with a paper on "Gynecologic Prophylaxis," in which the writer claimed that the chronic pelvic troubles among girls and unmarried women were not a necessary sequence of sex, but were largely preventable by proper mental and physical habits of life. Some of the predisposing causes mentioned were crowding of school work, ignorance of nature's laws, improper dressing and attitude, lack of exercise, etc., etc.

Dr. Sheldon Leavitt presented a paper on "The Pratt Hysterectomy," the technique of which he thoroughly approves, but objects to Dr. Pratt's claim of its being an operation so free from danger as to be called a minor operation. He thinks the risk too great to perform this operation for the relief of reflex symptoms which do not menace life or sanity, but thoroughly approves of it in incurable pathological conditions of the uterus; should be resorted to only as a *dernier resort* in reflex cases.

A paper on "Vaginal Hysterectomy" by Dr. E. Z. Cole was read by title and referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. O. S. Runnels followed with an able paper on "Uterine Extirpation," in which he claimed no surgical operation to be freer from danger than the Pratt method of uterine extirpation. Opinions differ as to

the scope of this operation. It is certainly indicated in malignant conditions and he considers it the best treatment for procidentia after the menopause and intractable cases of retroflexion after that period rather than Alexander's operation. It is also indicated when the ovaries and tubes are doomed. He refutes the claim that women become masculine in appearance or traits after the removal of the uterus and appendages.

The discussion was opened by Dr. E. H. Pratt who gave an eloquent and impassioned address, who stated that he was struggling for freedom, the freedom of nerves, for the right to think and the use of his own judgment, and for freedom from surgical offenses. He condemned the common practice of clamping the broad ligament, which is full of nerves as well as blood vessels, for the prevention of hemmorhage. He ably defended his own modification of this operation which is without clamps or ligatures of the broad ligaments, although arteries are tied if necessary.

Dr. Pratt exhibited a number of interesting specimens—secured in operations—and referred to several interesting cases.

Dr. Leavitt replied with some well chosen remarks. He thinks the great question to decide is when to, and when not to operate. He advises more conservatism in the use of surgical measures.

Dr. Bentley thinks that the disease is apt to transfer itself after surgical operations to other organs or tissues of the body, thus indicating the necessity of improving the vital force by the indicated remedy.

Dr. Taylor said he thought this discussion between Drs. Pratt and Leavitt the most interesting he ever listened to; a battle not fought with foils but rapiers. The Institute extended a vote of thanks to Drs. Pratt and Leavitt for their interesting and spirited discussion.

In closing the bureau Dr. Runnels emphasized the necessity of doing our best with medicines first, but when everything else fails to perform the indicated operation.

BUREAU OF OPTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.

The Bureau of Opthalmology and Otology was then attacked, the first paper being by Dr. L. W. Jordan, recounting the particulars of "Twenty-three Cases of Cataract Removal," sight being restored in all but one. A paper on the "Importance of Correcting Eye Defects," by Dr. J. W. Smith, was read by title.

BUREAU OF PHARMACY.

The Bureau of Pharmacy brought out two short papers, one by Dr. C. T. Gilbert on "*Arnica.*" The other "The Honest Pharmacist the Physician's Best Friend."

BEREAU OF RHINOLOGY.

The Bureau of Rhinology and Laryngology introduced a fine paper on "Nasal Stenosis," by Prof. W. A. Dunn, and one on "Laryngology," by Dr. J. Loomis. After this the paper by Prof. T. C. Duncan, entitled "Sanitation and Climatology," attracted attention, owing to the standing of the author in these matters.

The President, Dr. Waters, reported the following names for the Board of Censors:

J. C. Gibbs, M. D., W. R. Elder, M. D., Rebecca W. Rogers, M. D., W. H. G. Linn, M. D., H. W. Cary, M. D.

After a little routine business the Institute adjourned until 1895. Rebecca W. Rogers, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF KANSAS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION, SENECA, MAY 1894.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society demonstrated one fact beyond contradiction, namely, that it does not take numbers to make a successful society meeting. Numerically, the society was not well attended; but in enthusiasm, papers, and in instructive value, it could not be surpassed

The president, Dr. G. H. Anderson, in his address, gave a masterly review of the past and present of Homeopathy; and, seer-like, indulged us with a glimpse of the future. His position may be guessed by gleaning from the following brief quotation: "It has been said that 'man is the architect of his own fortune,' and we today as Homeopathists are, or should be, cautious physicians, whereby future Homeopathists may ascend to a more perfect knowledge of the law of similia.

"How important, then, that we should be in love with our profession, realizing the responsibility that rests upon us, constantly endeavoring to improve our methods, guided by the illuminating light of Hahnemann's teaching, even as the wise men were guided by the bright star.

"In order for the physician to achieve great things it is necessary for the physician to be thoughtful, clear in comprehension, practical and enthusiastic. My old preceptor once told me that it requires a man with a more highly developed brain to be a good Homeopath than to be an Allopath; that it requires a broader understanding of human nature, the physical being and its various functions, and the action of medicine in general, to prescribe scientifically, in accordance with nature's law, from the totality of the symptoms, than to make an Allopathic prescription without regard to law, action of disease, symptoms or results.

"Our aim should be high and commanding; the winds of ambition should not sweep us over the preparatory stages. We may long for broad fields, yet a gradual attainment of this end is more stable than to be carried along on a tempestuous tide, like a ship that will not be started out of port by anything less than a hurricane. You may be enthusiastic, energetic, and if you could be winning your way faster you may think that you would be happier; but, remember, you must be possessed of that stern determination which wins its way at all hazards, cultivating the rare and noble faculty of inspiring confidence, by your confidence of your power to make suffering less, or to prevent it altogether, and do not grow careless. Never desert your good cause, but continue in your search for ways that will restore vigor and increase the fitness of mankind to take up the work of life."

"Quoting from Hahnemann: 'I feel no uncertainty at the final fate of Homeopathy, that our art requires no political levers, no worldly decorations; at times its progress may be slow and unobserved amidst the abundant growth of weeds which luxuriate about it, but it strikes deep its roots into the thinking and intelligent classes of mankind, and will, in its own good time, become the mighty oak of God, whose

arms unmoved by the wildest storm stretch in all directions that the suffering children of men may be revived under its beneficent shadows.'

"His faith was well founded, and is powerfully illustrated by the colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, and numberless followers of today."

The address was listened to with great interest, and was generously applauded by all.

A full report of the meeting would fill this entire journal; but I would like to call special attention to a few papers with remarks thereon.

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

From the Bureau of Surgery I cull the paper on "Some Observations on the Operation for the Radical Cure of Hernia," by William Davis Foster, M. D., of Kansas City, Mo. He gave a comprehensive, yet terse and very lucid dissertation on this subject, which was highly appreciated by all present. It is his idea that an operation for radical cure is available and advisable in all cases; not only where the usefulness of the person is concerned, but likewise as contributing to health and comfort. In those cases in which hernia is irreducible, or when a truss fails to retain it, or when strangulation has occurred, or is threatened, the procedure is absolutely demanded. Indeed, the danger of strangulation vastly over-balances those of operation for cure. Under asepsis the danger of death from the best procedure in the hands of the best surgeons is practically eliminated. The resulting cure is absolutely certain. In his opinion, Marcy's modification of Mac Ewen's operation is, undoubtedly, the best now practiced.

"Surgical Materia Medica," by Dr. C. F. Menninger, of Topeka, was the next paper. He argued that the chief objective symptom, the malady of which the patient complains, and for which relief is sought, casts such a deep shadow over the physician's mind, so hypnotizes him, that he can often see nothing else, and so inquires concerning nothing else. But if after thorough examination of this chief objective symptom it be put aside, and a searching, patient, comprehensive examination of all other symptoms, particularly the subjective, be made, thereby getting the totality, fewer operations would be performed and more so-called operative cases would be healed without the knife. He says that we have enough proven remedies to easily and safely restore to health with the indicated remedy many diseases that are classified by the Allopaths as incurable; and by Homeopathists also too frequently palliated or turned over to surgeons as irremedial except by operation. We may not be able to produce tumors, sprains, lacerations, or fractures, in the action of proving a remedy, yet there are always the general characteristic symptoms which the patient presents, in addition to the surgical malady, so-called, upon which a Homeopathic prescription may be based, which corresponds to symptoms found in some drug-proving, and the physician will be unpardonably guilty in not attempting to discover the similimum with all due diligence, persistency and perseverance. It is his firm conviction that the growth of the physician's ability to cure these cases is proportionate with the growth of his belief that he can. If he believes that he can cure them, he will persevere in finding the right remedy. As he perseveres in finding the right remedy, so will his ability to cure grow. *No palm without labor.*

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Under the Bureau of Materia Medica, Dr. John Miller, of Minneapolis, Kansas, had a good paper on "Some Suggestions on the Study of Materia Medica." He suggested that instead of reading papers on Materia Medica before our State Society there be several persons selected to lecture on some remedies, these lectures to be illustrated by charts, drawings, and otherwise. The lecturers should be appointed a year in advance, and should be required to give several lectures, each of forty minutes in length, with intervals of thirty minutes between, for clinical experiences, discussions and quizzes.

Dr. Menninger supported the idea, and suggested instead of having lecturers out of the material of our own society, and on this subject alone, that men eminent in their own various branches be obtained, thus establishing a post-graduate study society. This is much like the institute for teachers, where they not only make new progress in learning but review old subjects. These teachers' institutes have been fruitful of much good; and we could well afford to imitate them. Dr. Thompson suggested that it would be too expensive to obtain the lecturers. Dr. Canfield said he felt confident in saying that these lecturers could be obtained for very little; in fact he did not doubt but that many would come without anything but their expenses paid. Dr. Anderson was very enthusiastic on the idea, and hoped it would be agitated, so that we might have a practical trial of it, believing that much good could be accomplished by them. Dr. Anderson suggested that these lectures would be the most attractive feature of our society; and would bring more physicians to attend the society meetings than anything else that could be done.

With fear that I have already overstepped my amount of space, I will simply say that there were many, very many very excellent papers presented, all of which were enthusiastically received.

The following were elected as officers of the society:

President, Dr. C. H. Anderson, Seneca; vice-president, Dr. E. W. Broadman, Parsons; recording secretary, Dr. C. F. Menninger, Topeka; corresponding secretary, Dr. Eva Harding, Topeka; treasurer, Dr. P. Dieterich, Kansas City, Kan.

Drs. L. A. Ryder, G. H. T. Johnson and W. A. Minick, censors.

The society adjourned to meet in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1895. C. F. Menninger, M. D.

SYNOPSIS OF MICHIGAN'S STATE MEETING.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION, MAY 15–16, 1894.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Battle Creek on the 15th and 16th of May, President J. C. Nottingham, Bay City, presiding. Dr. R. S. Copeland, Bay City, recording secretary, occupied the secretary's desk.

The meeting was a most excellent one from the professional standpoint, the papers excelling many recent meetings and the discussions being general and at times lively and entertaining. Among the papers read and freely discussed were the following: Mastoid Disease, by Dr. J. F. McGuire, Alpena; The Vibrometer in Ear Diseases, by Prof. D. A. MacLachlan, Ann Arbor; Report of the Eye and Ear

Clinic at Ann Arbor, by Dr. Rich; Some Considerations on the Treatment of Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear, by R. S. Copeland, M. D., Bay City; Reflex Pathology, by D. M. Nottingham, Lansing; Neoplasms from a Pathological Standpoint, by E. P. Felch, M. D., Grand Rapids; The Camera in Medicine, by Harold Wilson, M. D., Detroit; Osteomata: Description of a Rare Case, by Chas. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor; The Prevention of Syphilis, by Harold Wilson, M. D., Detroit; Considerations of the Gynecological Operations in the Treatment of Nervous Disorders, by S. H. Knight, M. D., Detroit; The Cause of the Decadence of Woman, and its Results, by Louise Orleman, M. D., Detroit; Hydatid Moles, by Mary Thompson Stevens, M. D., Detroit; Laceration of the Perineum, by A. F. Randall, M. D., Port Huron; Cervical Endometritis, by Dr. J. N. Reynolds, Grand Haven; Uterine Hypertrophy, by H. M. Warren, M. D., Jonesville; Treatment of Chronic Endometritis, by Oscar LeSeure, M. D., Detroit; Caulophyllum, by C. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor; The Materia Medica a Priceless Treasure: How To Use it, by R. C. Markham, M. D., Marquette; Baptisia Tinctora, by H. M. Warren, M. D., Jonesville; Provings of Arsenicum in the Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy, by C. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor. There were many other papers which were read by title only for want of time, and, as stated, the discussions on those read took a wide range and were exceedingly practical and profitable.

The address of President Nottingham was unusually well built and met with hearty approval. As giving some insight into the views of the profession of Michigan in relation to their loyalty to the school in time of trouble we need but quote the report of the committee on presidential address as follows:

"We heartily indorse the glowing tribute paid by the president to the memory of Hahnemann. The literary and scientific attainments of the founder of our school of medicine, as well as his devotion to the cause of humanity, place him among the greatest reformers in history, and humanity is to be congratulated to day upon the improved therapeutics and more humane and rational practice that has been brought about by the benign influence of Homeopathy. Its safe, speedy and certain results at once demonstrate the superiority of similars enunciated by Hahnemann over the injurious, irrational and empirical practice of his time; so that today it holds a warm and abiding place in the hearts and minds of the people, where every opportunity for fair and intelligent comparison of the two methods has been afforded. If the practice and therapeutics of our brethren of the traditional school of medicine is better today it is not so much because it is less experimental and haphazard than before, but because it is more safe, humane and more rational.

"We are in accord with the president in his denial of sectarianism in the sense implied by our friends of the dominant school, but in the sense of firm belief in and adherence to, principles and system in medicine, we are willing to be and must be sectarian. That we have a distinctive title today is because we have been so designated by our opponents; that we have separate organizations today is because we were persecuted and driven out of the existing medical societies and organizations, leaving no recourse open to us but the formation of societies and colleges in which Homeopathy may be discussed and taught in addition to traditional medicine.

"We warmly commend the expressions of liberality and tolerance indulged in by the president toward all educated and legitimate practitioners of medicine regardless of their individual or peculiar medical and scientific opinions, and reaffirm his statement that when our brethren of the dominant school revise their code of ethics so as not to exclude men of equal ability and scientific attainments with themselves, from fraternal association and recognition, they will then be in harmony with the broad principles of our republic, and will have removed all necessity for separate organizations and associations.

"That we are in active sympathy with the president in his exhortation to loyalty and adherence to our principles and cause. That indifference and apathy never has and never will accomplish any desired good, while steady and unswerving fealty to any worthy cause will soon or late command recognition and compliance."

No direct reference is herein made to the unpleasantness at Ann Arbor, and but indirect reference was made by Dr. Nottingham to it and the special meeting of last year in his address. But just as Dr. Obetz and his followers were conspicuous by their absence from this meeting, so just as conspicuous was it by its undercurrent—this unexpressed loyalty to the interests of Homeopathy and this open avowal of principles and announcement of determination to stand by the ship and seek no compromise.

The meeting is unhesitatingly pronounced by your correspondent as the most harmonious, interesting and profitable held in Michigan for many a year.

The following officers were elected: President, Oscar Le Seure, M. D., Detroit; First Vice President, Professor D. A. MacLachlan, M. D., Ann Arbor; Second Vice President, N. B. Sherman, M. D., Kalamazoo; General Secretary, R. S. Copeland, M. D., Bay City; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Bailey, M. D., Detroit; Treasurer, C. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor; Necrologist, J. S. Ayres, M. D., Kalamazoo. W. M. Bailey was elected a member of the board of control, vice Dr. Porter, whose term expired.

The bureaus and their chairmen for the coming year are as follows: Opthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, D. A. MacLachlan, Ann Arbor; Pathology, E. P. Felch, Grand Rapids; Registration and Statistics, E. D. Brooks, Flushing; Microscopy and Histology, A. B. Nelles, Bay City; Mental and Nervous Diseases, P. A. Perranoud, Ionia; Pedology, Mary Thompson Stevens, Detroit; Anatomy and Physiology, C. G. Crumrine, Battle Creek; Sanitary Science, Frances S. Hillyer, Grand Rapids; Clinical Medicine, D. M. Nottingham, Lansing; Surgery, W. M. Bailey, Detroit; Gynecology, S. H. Knight, Detroit; Obstetrics, Louise Orleman, Detroit; Materia Medica, J. C. Nottingham, Bay City.

The next meeting of the society will be held in Detroit in May, 1895. Michigander.

WASHINGTON STATE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION, TACOMA, MAY 8, 1894.

The fifth annual session of the Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society was called to order

Tuesday morning, May 8th, in the parlors of the Hotel Tacoma, at Tacoma.

Roll-call showed the following officers and members present: President, Dr. Clinton Munson, Tacoma; secretary, Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle; treasurer, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle; Drs. W. W. Misener, F. B. Kellogg, F. R. Hill and F. W. Southworth, Tacoma; Dr. E. D. Olmsted, Spokane; Dr. C. M. Baldwin, Port Townsend; Drs. T. M. Young, C. A. Walsh, H. B. Bagley, Chas. Baldwin and Frederick A. Churchill, Seattle.

The minutes of the fourth annual session were read by the secretary and on motion approved.

Report of treasurer read and filed, showing balance cash on hand $84.90.

Report of secretary called for, read, filed and that official duly accorded a vote of thanks for the very efficient and energetic manner, etc., in which he had discharged the duties of his office, etc., etc.

In the absence of the vice-president, who came later, Dr. Walsh was called to the chair, and President Munson delivered his annual address. The doctor called the attention of the society to the subject of "Medical Legislation," pointing out in a forcible manner the methods adopted by the dominant school to control medical legislation in favor of themselves, to the exclusion of the schools of more advanced thought and resource. He endorsed the separate examining board system, advocated an active, persistent and aggressive policy on the part of the Homeopathic profession in the state of Washington, advised the appointment of a committee on legislation, to take such action as the society's and the profession's interest seemed to demand.

The address was received with many expressions of pleasure by the society, and on motion duly seconded and carried. A committee, consisting of Drs. E. D. Olmsted, Spokane; F. B. Kellogg, Tacoma, and H. B. Bagley, Seattle, was appointed to report upon its recommendations and to outline a plan of action for the society to follow.

Drs. O. G. Root and L. W. Carpenter, Seattle, were reported ill and unable to attend the sessions of the society and the secretary was instructed to write letters of sympathy and condolence.

Communications from Drs. P. P. Gray, Elmsburg; C. E. Grove, Spokane; A. S. Hughes, Auburn, and T. F. Thompson, Snohomish, expressing regret for unavoidable absence, etc., were read and filed by the secretary.

Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle, delegate from the society to the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians, at Chicago, reported briefly and called especial attention to the representation that Homeopathy had on the World's Fair grounds in the way of hospital and dispensary service.

Dr. H. B. Bagley, Seattle, delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, reported non-attendance, but Dr. E. D. Olmsted reported attendance at the Institute and World's Congress both, and as having been greatly pleased and benefited thereby.

Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle, called the attention of the society to the efforts being made to secure the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at San Francisco, or some point on the Pacific coast, in 1896, and moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society, in fifth annual session assembled, that we most earnestly endorse and approve the efforts being made to secure the session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, for 1896, at San Francisco, or some point on the Pacific coast; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest efforts as individuals and as a society to make such a meeting a success in attendance, interest and enthusiasm.

The secretary also called the attention of the members to the vacancies about to occur on the State Board of Medical Examiners, and suggested that the society take immediate action.

On motion, the president appointed Drs. T. M. Young, Seattle; F. R. Hill, Tacoma; and E. D. Olmsted, Spokane, as a committee to take the matter up and report to the society.

Before adjourning for lunch the president appointed the following committee on publication: Drs. F. B. Kellogg, Tacoma; Charles M. Baldwin, Seattle; Sarah Kendall, Seattle; and the following as a committee to report nominations for officers: Drs. H. B. Bagley, Seattle; F. W. Southworth, Tacoma; T. M. Young, Seattle.

The society then adjourned until 1:30 P. M. for lunch.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Second session called to order by President Munson at 1:45 P. M.

Several new arrivals being noted roll-call of the bureaux commenced, its first being Materia Medica.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. F. W. Southworth, Tacoma, read a paper on "The Limits of Therapeutics," and the secretary read a paper entitled "Verifications of an Arnica Key-Note," by Dr. T. F. Thompson, Snohomish. The papers were discussed by Drs. Young, Walsh, Baldwin, Olmsted, Kendall and others.

The Bureau of Surgery, Dr. C. S. Penfield, Spokane, chairman, was called, but as it was not ready to report, the bureau was passed temporarily, and the Bureau of Obstetrics called.

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

Dr. Kendall, the chairman, read a paper on "Puerperal Sepsis and Intra-Uterine Irrigation," and Dr. T. M. Young read one entitled "Placenta Prævia," citing a peculiar case which had recently occurred in his private practice. Both papers were warmly received and freely discussed by various members of the society. Discussion closed, and Bureau of Physiological Medicine and Mental and Nervous Diseases called.

BUREAU OF NEUROLOGY.

Dr. Rawson, chairman, was absent in the east. Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle, read a paper on "Neurasthenia," paying especial attention to its "Orificial Origin and Methods of Treatment."

Dr. Young's paper followed by a most able, scientific and exhaustive paper on "Apoplexy" by Dr. W. W. Misener, Tacoma, who outlined the aetiology, symtomatology, diagnosis, treatment, etc., in a very excellent manner. These papers were discussed by Drs. C. Munson, C. A Walsh, F. W. Southworth, E. D. Olmsted, T. M. Young and F. B. Kellogg.

BUREAU OF PEDOLOGY.

The Bureau of Pedology was called and Dr. F. R. Hill, Tacoma, read an excellent paper on "Perils of the New-born."

The president ordered a recess to permit Dr. Olmsted to smoke, as a sort of preliminary, I presume, to the reading of an excellent paper by that gentleman, on the subject of "Sanitation," in which he laid

especial emphasis on the pernicious results following an indulgence in the habit.

Attention was also called to the treasurer's lack of exercise and the desirability of each member having her autograph on a receipt for dues.

BUREAU OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

Upon calling to order again the roll call of business was resumed and the Bureau of Electro-Therapeutics through its chairman, Dr. Frederick A. Churchill, Seattle, presented a paper on "Electricity and the Disorders of Menstruation," which was discussed by Drs. Young and Southworth.

Society then adjourned until 8 P. M., the visiting members meanwhile being the guests of the Tacoma physicians in the spacious dining parlors of "The Tacoma."

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The third session was called to order at 8 P. M. So many of the members being compelled to return on late trains and early steamers it was decided to abandon the idea of a two days' session and complete the work by a night session instead.

The call of business was resumed and Dr. H. B. Bagley presented as chairman of the

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND POTENCY

an interesting paper entitled "Potency." The discussion which followed developed the fact that the society was pretty evenly divided upon the question of high and low attenuations. The discussion closed and the Bureau of Gynecology was called.

BUREAU OF GYNECOLOGY.

Dr. Walsh, chairman, presented an interesting paper or report of four years of his work in gynecological surgery, entitled "Four Years' Record of Forty Successful Cases of Abdominal Section," the report reflecting no little credit upon the doctor's ability and skill as an operator.

Dr. L. W. Carpenter of Seattle was ill and unable to be present and the secretary was instructed to forward his paper on "Endo-cervicitis" to the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, the official organ of the society, for publication, along with a paper entitled "A Clinical Case," by Dr. R. C. Corey, Olympia, as well as the other papers prepared and read before the society.

BUREAU OF OPTHALMOLOGY, ETC.

The Bureau of Opthalmology, Otology and Laryngology presented a paper by Dr. Francis B. Kellogg of Tacoma on "Grüber's Post-nasal Curette," giving a description, etc., of this useful instrument.

BUREAU OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Dr. E. D. Olmsted, Spokane, chairman Bureau of Sanitary Science, then read a most excellent paper on "Sanitation," which was discussed by Drs. Baldwin, Walsh, Kendall, Young, Munson, Misener, Hill and others, the discussion gradually drifting into the subject of vaccination.

BUREAU OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The next bureau called was that of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, and its chairman, Dr. Baldwin, read a short paper on "The Influences of the Washington Climate on Heart and Lung Troubles." Discussed by Drs. E. W. Young, C. A. Walsh and E. D. Olmsted.

The president closed the discussion and called for a report from Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics. The chairman, Dr. Thompson, Snohomish, being absent, Dr. E. D. Olmsted presented a paper entitled "Figures Won't Lie," in which he gave excellent advice to any young man or woman thinking of studying medicine, and who had not yet decided upon a school of practice. He also quoted official statistics, comparing the mortality records of Homeopathy, Eclecticism and Allopathy, to the conspicuous advantage and credit of the first named. He not only took up the work in different cities, but also in the epidemics of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, etc., which have visited this country, and the official records of various charitable institutions, hospitals, etc.

"It is to be regretted, I think, that the members of our school do not oftener prepare these statistics as has Dr. D. A. Strickler, of St. Paul, showing the absolutely undeniable superiority of Homeopathic methods and practice over any system of cure yet discovered. We can be especially proud of the records made by Homeopathy in the treatment of the insane."

This completed the roll-call of bureaux, and the society proceeded to the rapid transaction of the remaining business of the session.

The treasurer was instructed to pay from the funds in her possession all bills accruing from the session. The secretary was instructed to prepare and forward to Dr. Frederick A. Churchill, Seattle, resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence of the members of the society when they learned of the recent death of his wife.

Dr. Olmsted reported for committee on president's address, and on motion, Dr. Clinton Munson, Tacoma, was made the chairman of a committee which he was to select, said committee to take in charge all matters pertaining to Homeopathy's interests, in so far as medical legislation or other matters involving the welfare of the school were concerned.

Dr. W. W. Misener's name was selected to be presented to Gov. John H. McGraw for appointment on State Board of Medical Examiners, as being endorsed and recommended by the state society.

The secretary reported sending the following telegram to the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society, then in session at Portland:

"Dr. A. S. Nichols, Portland, Oregon:

"The Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society, in fifth annual session, sends fraternal greetings and best wishes to their Oregon brethren."

After the adjournment he received a return message dated Portland, Oregon, May 9, 1894, as follows:

"Dr. E. Welden Young, Seattle, Washington:

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes heartily returned by Oregon Homeopathic Society.

"J. S. Bishop, Cor. Sec'y."

The committee on nominations presented the following names for election as officers for ensuing term and on motion their report was adopted and the following officers elected:

President, Dr. E. D. Olmsted, Spokane.

Vice-President, Dr. W. W. Misener, Tacoma.

Secretary, Dr. Chas. M. Baldwin, Seattle.

Treasurer, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle.

Board of Censors, Drs. C. Munson, H. B. Bagley, F. R. Hill, F. A. Churchill, F. B. Kellogg.

Spokane, Washington, was selected as the place for holding sixth annual session, on the second Tuesday in May, 1895.

As it was now after midnight the society adjourned.

Taken altogether the meeting was a pronounced success and, though small numerically, enthusiasm

was unlimited, the papers, almost without exception, revealed ability, talent, scientific attainment and loyalty to Homeopathic principles, tenets and practice.

An especially pleasant feature was the large percentage of papers presented, considering the membership represented.

Dr. Munson made an excellent presiding officer.

Dr. Olmsted, the newly elected president is one of the ablest physicians of the state, energetic, fearless and progressive, and the society will certainly prosper under his guiding hand.

Space and time forbids elaborating the other members.

Wishing continued and ever increasing prosperity for your excellent journal, devoted as it is to progressive lines of Homeopathic thought and development, I remain, Fraternally yours,

E. Weldon Young, M. D.

Seattle, Wash., May 15, 1894.

THE KENTUCKY MEETING.

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION, MAY 15-16, 1894.

Editor Medical Century:

Your correspondent has just finished his fourth term as secretary of the Kentucky society and he has felt it incumbent upon him each year, when writing of the spring meeting, to say that "the meeting just closed was the best in the history of the society." We have such good meetings down here in old Kentucky, such good times, and always carry home with us such good will for every one, that we think there can not possibly be another society like our own. The Kentucky society is making marked progress each year, as those who have attended our meetings can testify, and we are not afraid to knock the chip off of anybody's shoulder.

The ninth annual meeting was held in Lexington Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15 and 16, with headquarters at the Phoœnix hotel. The society was called to order in the parlors of the hotel Tuesday, 2 p. m., by the president, Dr. H. M. Marsh, of Danville. Prayer was offered by Rev. Robt. T. Mathews and the address of welcome was made by the mayor, Hon. H. T. Duncan, which latter was responded to by Dr. Jas. H. Young, of Hopkinsville, after which the regular order of business was taken up.

The board of censors made its report which resulted in the election of the following new members:

Dr. J. H. Samuel, Maysville; Dr. J. T. Strode, Lexington; Dr. J. D. George, Augusta; Dr. J. P. Lacer, Owensboro; Dr. C. H. Wilson, Carrollton; Dr. S. H. Starbuck, Henderson; Dr. Geo. Troutman, Louisville; Dr. Geo. W. Redmon, and Dr. Ed. Herzer, Louisville.

Dr. Henry Snow of Cincinnati, and Dr. J. L. Dryden of St. Louis, were introduced to the Society and elected honorary members. Dr. Marsh made his address as President of the Society, which address was a strong plea for advanced literary education as preparatory to a course of medical study.

The Bureaux were now called, and Tuesday evening and all day Wednesday were spent reading and discussing papers. An unusually large number of interesting papers were presented, covering the whole field of medical science, and the discussions were unusually instructive and interesting.

The last thing in order before the adjournment was the election of officers, which resulted as follows, only one nomination being made for each office and the secretary being instructed in each case to cast the vote of the society: Dr. Jas. A. Young, Hopkinsville, president; Dr. J. H. Samuel, Maysville, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Foster, Harrodsburgh, secretary; Dr. J. T. Bryan, Shelbyville, re-elected treasurer. Censors: Dr. H. C. Kasselman, Midway, Dr. Geo. Troutman, Louisville, Dr. J. T. Vansant, Paris.

After selecting Louisville as the next place of meeting the society adjourned Wednesday, 5 p. m., until May, 1895, the exact date to be set by its president so as not to conflict with the meetings in neighboring states.

NOTES.

The Faculty of the Southwestern Homeopathic College attended the meeting in a body and invited the Society to meet in Louisville next year as the guests of the College, which invitation was promptly accepted. We will turn our college building over to the Society and will make those who attend the meeting have the best time they ever had in their lives. We are already discussing plans for their entertainment, and a grand reception to members and their wives has already been determined upon. The society will want to meet in Louisville every year.

Dr. Young, the newly elected President, comes from the southwestern corner of the State, and a section our Society has never been able to reach. The "Southwestern Kentucky Society" was organized some two or three years ago to fill this field, and Dr. Young was its first President. In electing him President of the "only" Kentucky Society we exacted from him a promise to bring with him to Louisville next year every member of the Southwestern Society and every man from his end of the State, and we anticipate meeting and enrolling a number of good men next year who have heretofore been known to us in name only. Dr. Young was the largest man at the meeting, weighing over three hundred pounds, and came in very handy when it became necessary for the Society to sit down on any one.

Among our visitors from neighboring states were our Dr. Stewart of Cincinnati, who brought Dr. Henry Snow with him, Dr. C. Gurnee Fellows, of Chicago, Dr. Dryden, of St. Louis and Dr. Erni, of New Albany. Dr. Stewart belongs to us and no meeting would be complete without him. Dr. Fellows was with us four years ago when he was elected an honorary member of the Society. Dr. Erni is Professor of Anatomy in the South-western and although living in Indiana, is identified with all the interests in Kentucky.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Johns of Lexington entertained at dinner Wednesday, there being present Drs. Dryden, Fellows, Stewart, Snow, Marsh and Clokey. Dr. and Mrs. Johns know how to entertain and those of us who enjoyed their good Kentucky hospitality felt sorry for our friends who could not be with us.

We were proud of our Materia Medica bureau this year. It was the best we have ever had and Dr. Foster, the chairman, deserves much credit for the work he did. We showed our appreciation of his work by electing him Secretary and we all know he will make a good one.

The attendance this year was larger than ever before, and Wednesday morning we had to adjourn

from the hotel parlors to the Chamber of Commerce. Three years ago when we met in Lexington the hotel parlors were quite large enough for us. We also enrolled more (nine) new members this year than usual. We believe there is no State in the Union where so large a per cent. of the Homeopathic practitioners are members of the society.

The retiring secretary, after having been in harness four years, resigns an office which has imposed upon him much of responsibility and labor, and yet an office which it has given him much pleasure to fill because of his absorbing interest in Homeopathy everywhere in general and in Kencücky in particular. It will always be his duty and pleasure to respond to the call when made. Allison Clokey, M. D.

Louisville, May 22, 1894.

Correspondence.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM KANSAS.

THREE SCHOOL CONFERENCES—ILLINOIS LAW RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT IN KANSAS—HOMEOPATHY'S POSSESSIONS—HOMEOPATHISTS TRUE TO PRINCIPLE—MRS. MARY E. LEASE.

Topeka, Kansas, May 16, 1894.

Editor Medical Century—Inclosed, I send a report of our state meeting. Make such use of it, or any part of it, as you may see fit. I could have given you more but thought this would, perhaps, suffice. Are you anxious for any news from these parts? I would like to tell you of a medical meeting, composed of all schools, that was held in this city yesterday. It was called by the state board of health, for the purpose of agreeing upon a medical law. I have spoken to a great many who have attended meetings of this kind in years gone by and all are unanimous that it was the most harmonious meeting of the kind they have ever attended. A committee of equal numbers of the three schools reported favorably upon the Illinois law. This report was adopted with but very few changes.

A committee consisting of Drs. Ryder, Swallow and Menninger, from our school, with an auxiliary committee from our state society, in connection with committees of the other schools, of equal number, are to look after the passage of this law in the next legislature.

The chairman, an Allopathic physician of this city, at the close made a very good speech, and almost entranced the Homeopathic and Eclectic brethren present because of the wonderful concessions he made for himself and his school.

However, we were wide enough awake to hear all he said, and gave him a good round applause for his speech. He congratulated the physicians of Kansas on the perfect harmony and unanimity of feeling in this convention. He was thankful that all old feuds had died out; that peace, plenty and brotherhood was the feeling everywhere; that there was now no one school that set itself above others. That he was willing for himself, and he voices the sentiment for all his school, to consult and to show all courtesy to those of the other schools; that he was glad that such a large liberality of feeling was sensibly on the increase in the so-called regular school. Scientific attainments and gentlemanly qualities, these are the only things to be taken into consideration; and that it is wrong to let sects or other so-called ethical reasons stand in the way.

Perhaps you do not know that in the *Kansas Medical Journal* some time last winter Dr. J. E. Minney, dean of our local Allopathic college, had written an article advocating the absurdity and the bigotry and the narrow-mindedness of the so-called old school in refusing to consult with the Homeopathists. The president of the State Medical Society (Allopathic) in his presidential address delivered at Atchison, week before last, made this the burden of his address. It was roundly discussed, and agreed upon by the society that these are their sentiments, and that it be sent as a memorial or petition—rather an expression of their opinion in favor of a change in the code of ethics—to the American Medical Association. Are you aware, also, of the fact that we have in this state the following positions filled by Homeopathists? First, an assistant superintendent at the Insane Asylum at Topeka. Second, a physician to the State Reform School for Boys at Topeka. Third, a physician to the State Reform School for Girls at Beloit, and fourth, a physician to the State Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum at Leavenworth.

Do you know, also, that we have three members of the State Board of Health? Each school has an equal number, and the Homeopathists have always had the presidency of said Board; and, also, that three out of the five of the State Board of Charities for this state are ardent admirers of Homeopathy and that the greatest of these is Mrs. Mary E. Lease?

We have through this State Board of Charities a State Insane Asylum almost in our hands.

I write you these facts, that you may know them, and that you may inform the world that down-trodden Kansas has Homeopathists who are and always have been standing up for principle; that they have made no concessions; that concessions have always come their way.

Hoping that these facts and the report given may be of some worth to you, and hoping to meet you in Denver I am, Yours fraternally,

C. F. Menninger, M. D.

[Three cheers and a tiger for Kansas—including Mary E. Lease.—Editor Century.]

In a letter from Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Bay City, Mich., late president of the Michigan State Homeopathic Society, he states that Michigan closed a very successful and harmonious as well as enthusiastic meeting at Battle Creek, which all agreed was one of the most interesting and profitable they have ever attended. "'The old guard never surrenders' and the cause will be taken care of in the future as in the past," is the closing clause of the Doctor's interesting letter.

The esthetic taste of the Homeopathic profession is being well shown in the character of printing being done in connection with the various state societies. It is difficult to excel the announcements of the California State Homeopathic Society, that of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy and the programme of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. All of these programmes are works of art, and exhibit excellent taste on the part of the respective secretaries.

Medical Century

An International Journal of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

C. E. FISHER, M. D., - Editor.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., New York.

Chicago, June 1, 1894.

DOCTORS AND DULL TIMES.

The unusually small attendance upon the state medical meetings this spring indicate that the "dull times" have struck the doctors athwart their pocket books and that the pleasures of attending the associations have to be foregone until the financial stringency of the country eases up. From Michigan comes the report that an unusually small attendance but a good meeting was had at Battle Creek. From Indianapolis comes like report. From Seneca, Kansas, comes tidings of a good meeting though the attendance was small. The Illinois state meeting at Quincy was one of the smallest held in years, albeit one of the most interesting and instructive sessions it has ever had. From Texas comes the report that the old school association, representing over four thousand physicians, had an attendance last month of less than a hundred, the smallest number attending a state meeting for many years. And so it goes, all over the country. Doctors are human beings, and the worst of it is they have to depend upon other human beings for their support. When these other human beings are distressed financially and when the whole country has been enjoying for a long period of time comparative immunity from sickness the doctors suffer and the state meetings are neglected.

But, 'tis an ill wind that blows no one good, and while we are lamenting the dearth of work and the difficulty we are having in making collections it is well for us to remember that the people, our people, our clients, people who are not only our patrons but our friends, are being saved the necessity of calling upon their physicians professionally and of paying doctors' bills, and what is our loss is their gain. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and since all of us are experiencing about the same thing financially, the world ought to be in love with itself as never before.

But there is one meeting no one can afford to miss, even if one has to borrow the money to go to it. That is the Denver meeting of the American Institute. This association has never met west of the Mississippi; that is, it has never met away from the Mississippi in the West. The great West has never felt its missionizing influences. The profession in the great West has never had an opportunity of attending it without very considerable loss of time and at no little expense, because most of its meetings have been held in the East, at least in points that are East, and far East, to most of the Western profession. This year the Institute goes right out into the great West, and it becomes the duty of all its members who possibly can to give their Western brethren the benefits of a good meeting. When the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association met in Birmingham, Alabama, a few years ago, it invaded the very heart of the enemy's territory, made itself a permanent society and gave forth influences for good which are still being felt in Southern territory. Let the American Institute learn a lesson from this, and this year give the great mission field of the West such a meeting as will make its influence felt for a generation to come.

Primarily the American Institute of Homeopathy is a scientific medical association whose object is to improve its members and profession in the art of healing. But, to the average American mind it is more than this. It is our National association, with a great big "N" at the beginning of the word. It should, as it can do so without sacrifice of its other work, carefully foster and conserve every substantial interest of our school. Just as the great religious conventions of the country spread their work and carry their banners into mission fields just so should this great National medical association carry the flag of similia into the dark places in medicine. The pioneer efforts of our colleagues all over the United States, in foreign lands and in the isles of the sea, should receive all the encouragement and support at the hands of the Institute that we can give them. And since the mighty West is as yet a mission field for Homeopathy we conceive it to be the duty of every member of the Institute living in more favored sections of our country who can possibly get away from home and work to attend the Denver meeting to do so. Our colleagues out on the plains have cried out to us, "Come over into Macedonia and help us!" Shall their cry go up in vain? Or, shall we, despite the "hard times," buckle on our armor and give them one of the best and grandest and most helpful meetings the American Institute has yet held. This is our manifest duty. It should be our pleasure, and we believe it will be.

Away then with dull times! Away with indifference! Away with the thought that possibly the trip may be a tedious one, the journey a long one, the meeting a slimly attended one because of the distance from the Homeopathic centers at which it is held! Let every man and woman in the profession do his

duty and let us give to the mighty West a meeting which shall be helpful to them, enjoyable and profitable to us, a meeting memorable in every respect. Oh, for more of the missionizing and patriotic spirit of the Homeopathic fathers at this critical moment in the history of Homeopathy in the great and growing West! "On to Denver!" everybody.

WHY A MONUMENT?

The question has doubtless arisen in the minds of many members of the profession, "Why spend fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in these practical days for a monument to Hahnemann? Why not put this money to some practical use and build a hospital at Washington or elsewhere to his memory?" Let us think a little about this. Why a monument?

Because nothing else will do. Nothing else represents the same idea. In all ages and among all peoples the monument has always been employed to express admiration and gratitude and the dedication of achievement to immortal fame.

But some one will say, "Why a monument in bronze and granite to Samuel Hahnemann, who has already been immortalized by his works, his colleges, his hospitals and other institutions devoted to the propagation of the ideas he promulgated, of the philosophies to which he gave birth; these bring fame and honor and glory to his name, and why a monument besides?" True, these do bring honor to him and they do perpetuate his name and fame. But, is there among us a single man who is satisfied with the place accorded this great philosopher in the Temple of Science? Has he not been persistently ignored by all save his own special followers? Has his imperishable achievement in bringing about a great medical reformation within the dominant school of medicine ever received recognition? Certainly not! And until his followers rise in their might and place before the generations now and to come some special substantial evidence that they believe him worthy a place with Hippocrates and Galen and Harvey and Hunter the world at large and the world of science will pass him by.

Hahnemann is the hero of a large and influential body of scientific men; men who believe in him; men who adore him and his works; and men who, when the proper time comes, will see that his fame is embodied in imperishable bronze and granite. Nothing short of a monument such as has been erected to the memory of other great men all over the world will suffice, and a monument it should and must be.

The proposed monument at the nation's capital is in the hands of the profession, and one can hardly conceive that a member of it will care to be left out of the great army of medical men who are contributing and who will contribute to this movement. Every Homeopathic physician and thousands of Homeopathic patrons will esteem it an honor to be identified with this movement as its real import dawns upon them. And if we mistake not the temper of the profession worshiping at the feet of the Sage of Coethen they will see to it that ere many months have passed a suitable monument on public grounds in the capital of this liberty-loving nation will rise to be a constant reminder to the thousands upon thousands of citizens of every nation on earth, who visit our capital city from year to year, that we have an idol whose memory we love, whose works we love, whose life we live and whose light is our light. Every Senator, every Member of Congress, every public official will have this monument as a talisman, constantly reminding him that his official duty as it pertains to medical affairs should cover the whole field of medicine, and that the followers of this great and grand and good philosopher are a part of the citizenry of the country they are sent to govern.

This is a Jubilee year in the history of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and especially of all times is it the time when we should show our allegiance to the memory of the man we follow. Let every man bring or send in his subscription without unnecessary delay. Make it just as large as you feel that you can—and then double it. An average of but ten dollars apiece will build a monument of which we shall all feel proud and that shall last for all time. But there are lots of those men in our profession who are without sentiment or gratitude in their hearts who wouldn't give ten cents toward this or any other public spirited enterprise, just as there are in every profession, and it remains for the rest of us to make our subscriptions correspondingly large to cover their sins of omission. So go to Denver prepared to make a large subscription, even if you have to make the stipulation that it shall be paid in easy installments. But go prepared to do your full share that the memory of our medical father who is in the heaven of just and worthy medical men shall be glorified by us as is deserved.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT EVENT.

Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, the honored and honorable mother of Homeopathic colleges, our British colleagues and their Boston allies to the contrary notwithstanding, enjoyed a great jubilee on the 8th of May—the occasion being the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the entrance of Dean Thomas upon the profession of medicine. For full twenty-three years Dr. Thomas has been at the head of the Philadelphia school, and no man in the Homeopathic profession is more greatly beloved. The thousands of alumni of "Old Hahnemann," scattered over all the world, fairly adore the grand old man, and 'tis small wonder that they do. Quiet, unostentatious, earnest, and, above and beyond all, kindly in heart and honest in every fibre of his great

and noble nature, he has so endeared himself to the profession of Philadelphia and the alumni of his college that they respect, revere, and love him to a man; and when the opportunity came to substantially prove their affection it was manifested in a practical way that did honor to their hero and made glad his great big heart, endowing in his name in perpetuity a five thousand dollar free bed in Hahnemann Hospital, to be known as "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed."

The exercises attending the memorable event consisted of a regular meeting of the Alumni Association at the college in the afternoon, presided over by Dr. I. T. Talbot, Boston, president of the association; the commencement exercises of the college at the Academy of Music in the evening, at which sixty-eight candidates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the presence of a magnificent audience of full three thousand people; an affectionate and touching presentation speech upon the part of a member of the board of trustees, with appropriate response by Dr. Thomas; the exercises concluding with a banquet at the Hotel Stratford, at which toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Alumni," Dr. I. T. Talbot, Boston; "Forty Years of Service," Dr. A. R. Thomas, Philadelphia; "The American Institute of Homeopathy," Dr. J. H. McClelland, Pittsburgh; "Medical Journalism," Dr. C. E. Fisher, Chicago; "Our Sister Alumni," Dr. E. A. Porter, New York; "The Class of '94," Dr. W. A. Cooper, of the class of '94; "Impromptu Farewell," Dr. W. W. Van Baun, Philadelphia. In his remarks Dr. Thomas briefly reviewed the circumstances attending his entrance upon the profession and his earlier experiences in it and formally announced his active retirement from the more arduous duties of college life and professional labor. The occasion was a touching one—full of earnestness, pathos and affection, and the heart that remained untouched and the eye that remained undimmed belongs not to the character of man of which the hero of this eventful occasion is a most fitting type.

The year just closed is the most prosperous in the history of the Philadelphia school. Two hundred and seventy-two students were enrolled for lectures. Sixty-eight of seventy-nine candidates received the degree of the college. In money its properties are well worth toward a half million dollars. Its clinics are second to none in Philadelphia. In several of its departments the hospital and dispensary attendances out-number for the year those of any old school institution in the city, and in no department of its work is it lower than second on Philadelphia's list. All of this is to the credit of "Old Hahnemann" and her men, but 'tis more than this, 'tis of credit and glory to us all. And every loyal Homeopath all over the world whose soul is not imbued with pessimism or national or sectional hate will rejoice in this prosperity, extend the right hand of a truly honest fellowship, bid Hahnemann College God speed in all her undertakings and extend to grand old Dr. Thomas that esteem, sympathy and love that belong to him as he lays down the sceptre and seeks the rest he has justly earned. "Rah! Rah! Rah! Old Hahn-e-mann!"

Editor's Table.

Dr. Ellen P. Hancock is now located at 39 Bellevue place.

A hospital is to be built in St. Louis exclusively for colored people.

Dr. Julia Ford, of Milwaukee, is very ill from a stroke of paralysis.

The National Association of Railway Surgeons met in Galveston, Texas, May 8, 9 and 10.

Dr. D. Duncan has removed his office to Central Music Hall. Suit 17–18. Hours 1 to 4 P. M.

Dr. Cornelia S. Stettler has succeeded Dr. Lydia G. Bedell at 181 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

Professor Charles Mack, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has convalesced from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Dr. N. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha, Wis., made a flying visit to Atlantic City last month.

Dr. V. H. Hallman, Hot Springs, Ark., has removed to a new suite of offices at 608 Central avenue.

The Homeopathic hospital of Leipzig has always from twenty-five to thirty cases in its wards at a time.

Dr. T. E. Enloe, Nashville, Tenn., who has been post-graduating in Chicago for some weeks, returned to his home late last month.

The Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association gave its annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel, New York, Tuesday evening, May 1.

Dr. T. C. Duncan has removed his offices to the new Champlain Building, corner State and Madison streets, Chicago, with hours from 11 to 4.

Dr. Albert H. Wales, Chicago, has removed to "The Tudor," corner Ellis avenue and Forty-third street, one of the latest and handsomest apartment houses on the South Side.

The New York Herald notes the fact that Gov. Flower has signed the bill creating a new insane asylum for western New York, at Collins' Farm, to be in charge of the Homeopathic profession.

The regulars will soon be using Thyroid Extract for toothache and corns. It has taken the place in their enthusiasm of the Brown-Sequard Elixir and Koch's Lymph. They have to have something to pet.

A hospital for lepers with a laboratory for the study of leprosy has been established at Rio Janeiro. Dr. Wolf Havelberg, a German physician, who for the last twelve years has practiced in Brazil, has been appointed director.

A physically cultured young lady was asked why she and so many others of her set declined to be vaccinated. She replied that she didn't see how she could give up her Indian clubs or spare her bicycle. It is hard on the girls.

At the Eleventh International Medical Congress held in Rome, Italy, March 29 to April 5 inclusive, there were 2,000 ladies registered as associate mem-

bers of the congress. Forty-six ladies, physicians, were registered as active members.

Dr. M. L. Howard has succeeded to the office and practice of the late Dr. Alex. Pollock, Danville, Ills.

Jefferson Medical College held her sixty-ninth annual commencement the early part of last month, graduating one hundred and sixty-three candidates.

Information concerning a good location in the state of Kentucky can be obtained by addressing Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, 206 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Post-graduate Homeopathic schools are being organized in New York and Chicago. The announcements of both institutions are expected to be ready for the journals soon.

Dr. W. W. Stafford, of the class of '94, has been elected resident physician of the Hering Homœopathic Hospital, Chicago, and has entered upon his duties in this connection.

At the Hospital St. Jacques, Paris, France, there were made during 1893, 10,532 prescriptions. The cost of operating the hospital is about fifty thousand francs a year, or about one dollar a prescription.

Dr. F. S. Davis, Peoria, Ills., likes the Century. He says he looks for it every two weeks and peruses it with pleasure and profit. He also pronounces the picture of the editor given as a frontispiece as good.

Dr. W. B. Clarke, late secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, has placed the Medical Century under obligations for copies of the local papers containing extensive reports of the Indianapolis meeting.

The silver anniversary of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa was held at Cedar Rapids, May 23 and 24, 1894, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel. The secretary issued a very tasteful invitation with a very entertaining program.

Dr. U. S. Barr, of the class of '94, Hering Medical College, has located at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Dr. Barr is a most worthy young man and has a bright future before him in his profession. The people of Mineral Point will do well to tie to him.

Dr. E. T. Allen, late secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Health has been acquitted of charges of unprofessional conduct made against him. He has also resigned his position as secretary of the board for the Homeopathic profession. So says the *Omaha Herald*.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society opened at Springfield the morning of May 16th. Among the subjects treated of by the papers Materia Medica and Therapeutics were especially favored. The attendance was good and the meeting of interest.

The *Lancet's* letter from Paris states that Dr. F. Raymond will without doubt be given the chair of the late Professor Charcot. Dr. Raymond is a man of some 50 years of age and is known as a clinician as La Charité, and is the author of a text book upon diseases of the nervous system.

Rush Medical College, Chicago, held its 55th annual commencement at Central Music Hall on the 23d ult., graduating one hundred and eighty candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. May Heaven have mercy on the poor people upon whom these young Allopaths are to obtain their first five years' experience.

Dr. Alexander Pollock, a well known Homeopath, late of Danville, Ills., died suddenly on the morning of May 5th, of heart disease. He was sixty-five years old and had been a resident of Danville since 1860, with the exception of the time he was in the army during the late war. An interesting obituary is crowded out by press upon our columns.

Dr. Fisher's Diseases of Children will be ready early in the fall. It has been thought best not to push it to a rapid finish at the expense of carefulness and thoroughness of work. Those who have kindly sent in advance orders will please be a little patient, and it is believed they will be rewarded with a better book than if it was unduly hurried through the press.

The Century has promise of an article from Dr. J. S. Mitchell, president of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, on the subject of "Vaccine Virus and Vaccination," to be ready for the next issue of the journal. Articles from Prof. Mitchell's pen are always welcome, and we feel sure the profession will enjoy that which is so soon to be theirs.

The man in the profession, or the woman either, for that matter, who fails to go to the Denver meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy will always have cause to regret missing one of the most enjoyable meetings the Institute has ever held. Those Denver people are getting down to business and will make the occasion one never to be forgotten.

The declaration of amity between the doctors of Cleveland, as publicly announced at the Toledo meeting when the society was invited to meet at Cleveland next year, is one of the best happenings that has occurred at the state meetings of this spring. It will be received with joy and hailed with real pleasure by the profession all over the country. Hurrah for Cleveland and her unity!

The forty-third annual session of the Iowa State Medical Society was held in Des Moines on May 16; 1,200 members being present. The officers of the society are: President, Dr. Lewis Schooler, Des Moines; first vice-president, Dr. H. B. Young, Burlington; secretary, Dr. C. S. Chase, Waterloo; assistant secretary, Dr. C. E. Currie, Des Moines; treasurer, Dr. G. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids.

The stockholders of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore, elected the following board of directors at their late meeting on the 15th of last month: Messrs. Levi Z. Condon, G. A. Dobler and James A. Clements, and Drs. R. W. Mifflin, Elias C. Price, C. H. Thomas, Eldridge C. Price, O. Edward Janney, Henry Chandlee, James S. Barnard, and Dr. J. B. G. Custis, Washington, D. C.

Just as we go to press we are informed of the death of Dr. Wm. Webster, of Dayton, Ohio, one of the representative and best known physicians of our school in the Buckeye state. Dr. Webster was a warm personal friend of the editor of this journal and of the journal itself, and his death is deeply deplored by us as well as by all who knew him. A suitable obituary notice will be given in the next issue of the Medical Century.

The Iowa Institute of Homeopathy held a profitable and interesting session at Cedar Rapids on the 22d and 23d of last month. It was held too late for a full report to be given in the Century, but it is hoped

we may have this for the next issue. Dr. J. D. Burns, Grundy Centre, was elected president, Dr. E. P. Trien, Manchester, vice president, Dr. A. D. Dickenson, Des Moines, secretary, and Dr. George Royal, Des Moines, treasurer.

The eleventh annual session of the Texas Homeopathic Medical Association will be held in Dallas on the 11th and 12th instant. Dr. Joseph Jones, San Antonio, is president of the society and Dr. C. F. Braden same city is secretary. But for the fact that this meeting occurs too close to the meeting of the Institute the CENTURY would take pleasure in being represented in person. Meanwhile it is hoped our Texas colleagues will have a regular soul stirring love feast of a convention.

Dr. F. Becker, of Clement, Iowa, was elected president of the Iowa State Board of Health at its meeting early in May, and Dr. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, another Homeopath, was elected chairman of the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners. For the foregoing information we are indebted to Dr. George Royal who keeps track of all Homeopathic progress in his state. Good for Iowa, says this journal, and so will say its readers.

A special train all to ourselves, our brethren from all over the country, the officers and executive committee of the Institute on board, with whom much preliminary business can be transacted en route; oh, how much better to join this party at Chicago or St. Louis, than to straggle across the plains in parties of two or three or even a car-load? Join the band at Chicago and go with your colleagues from the East, and let us all have a good time together.

A Homeopathic Free Dispensary will shortly be in operation at Lowell, Mass. A house on Lee street has been engaged for the enterprise; it is intended to begin with a daily free clinic for the sick poor; and a free clinic in surgery and gynecology twice a week, later adding a dental clinic. The credit of this effort belongs to six of the physicians of Hahnemann School of Medical Practice, but it is expected that other Homeopathic doctors and laymen will join the association.

Dr. A. K. Crawford, ex-president of the Illinois state society and one of the pleasantest and jolliest men the world knows, fell off a log into the Mississippi at Yellow Banks, near Quincy, soon after the adjournment of the state meeting, while on a fishing bout. Fortunately the doctor is an expert swimmer and his escapade failed to result in serious disaster. His misfortune was much enjoyed by those accompanying him, all of whom rejoice at the doctor's lucky escape, of course.

The Homeopaths of Texas are trying to make arrangements for railroad rates, etc., that an excursion to the City of Mexico may follow immediately upon adjournment of the Denver convention. This is a most excellent thought, and it would be awful jolly could we all go to the Egypt of America together. It is to be hoped the Texas profession may be able to effect this arrangement and that they may secure a rate sufficiently low to enable even the poorest of us to join their party.

The St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society is holding a series of semi-monthly meetings which are proving to be very interesting and helpful in more ways than one to the local profession. The CENTURY has newspaper accounts of two of these meetings and but for the crowded condition of our pages would reproduce them. Dr. J. Martine Kershaw is the accomplished president of the society. This journal hopes hereafter to give frequent accounts of the work of this active local association.

The Illinois State Medical Society convened at Decatur, May 16. A general reception was held in the evening at the Decatur club rooms. The principal officers elected were: President, D. R. Brower, Chicago; A. C. Carr, of Carlinville, and C. B. Johnson, of Champaign, vice-presidents; John B. Hamilton, of Chicago, permanent secretary; E. P. Bartlett, of Springfield, assistant; George M. Kreider, treasurer. The army and navy surgeons held a meeting and gave a banquet on the night of May 17.

The secretary of the Post Graduate Alumni Association of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, Edgewater, Illinois, is out with a very attractive folder announcement of the organization, together with its list of members and all the information necessary to its work. The present officers are: Dr. Mortimer Ayres, Rushville, Ills., president; Dr. Libbie H. Muncie, Brooklyn, New York, vice president; Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, Edgewater, Illinois, secretary and treasurer.

A very complete operating room has recently been added to the Hahnemann Hospital of New York. The hospital is indebted for the design and furnishings of this room to Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, the surgeon of the hospital. The furniture is wholly of iron and glass, and presents perfectly antiseptic features. Connected with the operating room is an anesthetizing room, a sterilizing room, a surgeon's dressing room; and yet the regulars say that there is no surgery and no surgical facilities in Homeopathy.

Dr. DeForrest Cole, Albion, New York, complains about the small number of pages of the CENTURY as at present issued and expresses the hope that we will soon make it a weekly or double the number of pages each issue. This is all right, doctor, and we shall be very glad to accede to your request just as soon as the financial condition of the country and the profession justifies it. We have always been "ahead of the hounds," financially speaking, and always expect to be. And all the profession need do in this connection is to double their patronage and they shall receive double that we are now giving.

The Georgia Medical Association indulged in a regular war at its session in April. The Southern Medical College of Atlanta attacked the Atlanta Medical College for graduating a candidate on short time, but the defense of the institution was that it had given the candidate credit for time spent at an Eclectic school. The best part of the whole day was put in in an unseemly wrangle, according to the newspaper accounts, with the result that the Board of Censors returned a report rebuking the management of both institutions for their unbrotherly conduct toward each other. For this they were served exactly right. This interminable strife between warring factions at State medical meetings is usually one of the most unnecessary things the medical profession is called upon to witness.

The excursion over the Georgetown Loop, up Clear Creek cañon, which was arranged to take place on Sunday, so as not to interfere with the work of the American Institute, has been changed so as to occur on the day after adjournment, some objection having been raised to the Sunday feature. The committee takes pleasure in announcing that the railroads are quite willing to conform to the views of the Institute in this connection, having originally proposed Sunday in order not to interfere with the convention's work.

The spring associations have been rather slimly attended, so far as we can learn, but all have done good and faithful work for the interests they represent. If we but had the space how much pleasure it would give us to give to each association held last month a full allotment of room for reports of their proceedings and for their presidential addresses and principal papers. But so plentiful has been the response on the part of the profession to the call of the associations that 'twould take a volume the size of Webster's Unabridged to give them all a place.

Quite a number of Chicago's physicians will attend the meeting of the Nebraska State Society on the way to Denver. It occurs on the 11th, 12th and 13th of June at Omaha. Those attending from this city will go via the Northwestern road, under the chaperonage of Dr. A. K. Crawford, and from Omaha the trip will be made by the official line, the Union Pacific. Omaha's delegation will go via the same line, and all intending delegates from the Northwest will find it pleasant and to their profit to join this party at Omaha on the evening of June 13th.

Garrigues' Diseases of Women, a very handsome volume of seven hundred pages, has been issued by W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia. It is in every sense a practical work, a handbook for practitioners and a text book for students, and for a single volume presents its subject in a comprehensive and lucid manner. Dr. Garrigues is one of those gynecologists who combine the rare faculty of being progressive and radical and at the same time conservative, and his book speaks the author all the way through. The book is well illustrated and the mechanical features are of high order. It is a book worth having.

Several most excellent papers already in type have been crowded out of the current number of this journal for want of room, among them a characteristic article by Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati on the Pathology of Neurasthenia; another on the Induction of Premature Labor, by Dr. C. A. Pauly; a third by Dr. Frank Kraft, titled "Grandmotherly Interference," and others. We have also in type a lengthy and interesting letter from Dr. Alexander Villers of Dresden, Saxony. All of these articles will appear in the issue of the Medical Century bearing date of June 15th, which will be issued from the press prior to the meeting of the Denver convention.

While in New York last month the editor of this journal had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, of which Dr. Martin Deschere is president, at which there was an attendance of about seventy physicians. The meeting was an interesting and instructive one and among the papers read was one on "Immediate Repair of Injuries to the Perineum," by Prof. Sheldon Leavitt, of Chicago. It is needless to say the paper reflected credit upon the distinguished author and was appreciated in New York. The society is in a flourishing condition and its meetings are said to be well attended usually and generally instructive and entertaining.

Dr. H. M. Logee, Connersville, Ind., protests in vigorous language against the perpetration of the alleged caricature of the editor of the Medical Century that appeared in the last issue of this journal, and says that if he "had the artist who made it in his clutches he would skin him alive." The doctor is one of those men who doesn't know a good thing when he sees it, evidently, since all the lady subscribers to the Medical Century write in terms of the warmest commendation of the high art displayed in that photo. Most of them say it is simply immense. This squib is written in the publisher's office and is surreptitiously inserted "after the journal has gone to press."

The tenth of April was the occasion of a largely attended and very enjoyable dinner at which the members of the British Homeopathic Society celebrated the anniversary of Hahnemann's birth and the Jubilee year of the society at one and the same time. At the dinner at which it was inaugurated eight members of the society sat down at the table. At the Jubilee dinner over 200 members sat down at the table. Quite a number of distinguished guests were present and some felicitous speeches were made, one of which paid ample and merited tribute to the memory of Quin, the founder of the society. The meeting terminated in a gusty and melodious rendition of Auld Lang Syne.

The self-constituted committee appointed by the Burlington to attempt interference with the work of the American Institute's committee on transportation are sending out a type-written letter claiming for their party members who are known to be going on other lines. For instance, that line claims Dr. A. C. Cowperwaite and Dr. A. K. Crawford, for its party. Whereas these gentlemen are going to the Omaha meeting over the Northwestern and from there will go to Denver via the official line, the Union Pacific. Such deception as this deserves severe condemnation. It is but an advertising trick of a railroad line that had absolutely nothing to offer the regularly constituted railroad committee appointed to arrange matters for the Institute.

In voting to endorse the Medical Legislation bill formed in joint committee representing the three medical schools in Ohio, the Homeopathic Society of the Buckeye State put itself on record as squarely in favor of a simple registration law for all graduated physicians. And in endorsing the Illinois law the State Homeopathic Society of Kansas did exactly the same thing. This is the best class of legislation we can enact, and it is to be hoped the Medical Century and its policies in legislation may win every time from now on. It was a long time before our school could be turned from the examining board craze, and to many it looked as if examining boards had to come. But our people are awakening to their cumbersomeness, inefficiency and many bad qualities, and the examining board is doomed in so far as Homeopathy is concerned. We venture the prediction that within ten years there will be no such thing in the medical legislation of this country.

The Maryland Homeopathic Medical Association held its annual meeting on the 15th and 16th of May, at the Southern Homeopathic Medical College. The president, Dr. Robt. W. Mifflin, presided, with Dr. W. Dulaney Thomas as secretary. The following new officers were chosen: President, Dr. U. A. Sharretts, Frederick, Md.; first vice president, Dr. F. C. Drane, Baltimore; second vice president, Dr. A. P. Stauffer, Hagerstown; secretary, W. Dulaney Thomas, M. D., Baltimore; treasurer, Dr. N. V. Wright, Baltimore. The CENTURY is not able this issue to present a report of the business done at this meeting, further than the foregoing. Full reports of the sessions will doubtless appear in the next issue of the Southern Journal of Homeopathy.

Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester, and his fellows of the New York state society legislative committee have everlastingly won the gratitude of their fellows by their work before the legislature this spring. They killed outright two medical bills which, if passed, would have been inimical to the interests of Homeopathy, secured the indefinite postponement of two more, secured the enactment which provides a severe penalty for infractions of the existing medical law, and, last and best of all, secured the assignment to Homeopathy of the new insane asylum to be located by the state near Buffalo, at Collins' Farm. This is work enough for a hundred men but it was quietly accomplished by the legislative committee of which Dr. Lee is chairman, while the profession of the state hardly knew that the legislature was in session.

Treat's *International Medical Annual* for 1894 has been issued, and is worthy a place in the library of every progressive physician. It is larger than any previous volume of the same set, and its list of contributors, forty in number, embraces a great many of the best men of this and foreign countries. The work contains about 700 pages; is very nicely printed; contains eight chromo-lithographs and twenty-one full page half-tone plates. The general arrangement is the same as in previous issues of the *International* and the original purpose of the work has been carefully carried out in this volume. For the busy doctor who cannot find time to carefully scan the large number of late books the Annual will be found to be very helpful. It is the concentration and down-boiling of a great deal of the very latest and best in medicine and surgery.

Dr. J. W. Dill, Benton, Kansas, has been a faithful follower of the editor of this journal in his journalistic life. He was one of the first subscribers to the *Texas Homeopathic Pellet*, our first effort in journalism, kept up with us during the life of that little journal and while we were editor of the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, dropped it while we were in Europe, resumed it upon our return to the helm, dropped it again when we left it, subscribed for the CENTURY with its initial number, and now authorizes his name enrolled for life. Such loyalty and devotion as this is worthy of a better man—than the editor of this journal is, we mean—and stamps Dr. Dill as faithful to his likings, at any rate. We have never had the pleasure of meeting the doctor until in April, when he was in Chicago in attendance upon the post-graduate course of the Chicago Homeopathic College.

It is gratifying to the true Homeopath to see the signs croping out all over the country of a general revival in Homeopathic therapeutics. Especially is it good to witness the surgeons of our school making way in some sections for materia medica, as witness the resolution of our good friend Dr. Walton, of Cincinnati, that at the next Ohio meeting materia medica be given a prominent place on the programme and that it be given due consideration at the meeting. This is good, very good. Keep the ball rolling and pretty soon Homeopathy will be what it used to be, far more successful than the old school, straighter practice, more gentle and better in every way for the patient. The nostrum makers got hold of us to a certain extent, but we are shaking them off and a better and brighter day is coming. Straight, scientific, practical, common sense Homeopathy is coming to the front again.

Drs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, T. F. Allen, St. Clair Smith, Porter, Norton, Schley, Dillow, Doughty, Wilcox, Bishop, Boynton, Shelton, McMichael, Leal, Danforth, Dearborn and Knott sat down at a royal dinner in New York on the evening of the seventh of last month given in honor of Dr. I. T. Talbot, Boston, and the editor of the MEDICAL CENTURY by Drs. Porter and Norton. Drs. Talbot and Fisher were on their way to the meeting of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and their New York friends caught them on the fly and gave them the pleasure, and a genuine pleasure it was, too, of meeting the creme de la creme of the profession of that city in social and gastronomic feast. It was a royal party, composed largely of the brains of New York's erudite and handsome profession, and as one of the guests of the occasion ye editor doesn't hesitate to say that it was one of the enjoyable occasions of his life. The "feast of reason and flow of soul" lasted till the wee sma' hours. It was truly very good to have been there.

One of our women has added another laurel to her wreath down in Kentucky. As we have already recited, the commencement exercises of the Southwestern College of Homeopathy were brought to a grand and triumphal close with a banquet at Galt House, Tuesday evening, April 17. One of the features of the occasion was the responses made to toasts by some of the women physicians. It is a very rare thing to hear of a southern woman making an after-dinner speech, but that she can do it, that she has done it, is shown by the impression made upon her audience by Dr. Sarah J. Millsop. We have always been proud of Dr. Millsop and are glad to have our individual opinion of her publicly justified as year by year rolls round adding to her honors. What she had to say was well and charmingly said, with a quiet earnestness of enthusiasm, which impressed itself upon her hearers and which is a part of Dr. Millsop's personality.

It may be well for members of the American Institute of Homœopathy who are led unconsciously into considering the question of joining a private party contemplating the journey to Denver over the Burlington route, to know that this line was the line of all lines to absolutely refuse the committee anything at all in the way of reduced rates, special accommodations or side trips in the mountains of Colorado. The regular Institute committee have letters from this line in their possession to substantiate these statements. Yet the Burlington has found men who are willing to serve it toward interfering with the regular itinerary of the Institute committee if, per-

chance, they may be allowed a free ride to Denver and back for their interference. These gentlemen may be innocent of any intention to improperly interfere, but the line they represent was the line of all lines, as stated, to refuse absolutely any concessions whatsoever. It is to be hoped the members of the Institute will bear this fact in mind when they undertake to decide what line they will travel over in going to the Institute.

Suppose in the future we should decide to hold a meeting in the far West! What hope would we have of getting railroad concessions if we split to pieces now and straggle over the country by any and all lines? The Transportation Committee of the American Institute weighed the claims of all the lines leading to Denver and made a selection. The rate secured was, of course, made because of the promise of the committee that it would be adopted by the committee as an official line and that the members of the Institute would, in so far as possible, go via that route. If we break all up into little private parties, in order to help self-constituted committees get a little more transportation than their cause is deserving of, how can we hope in the future to secure like concessions. It is outrageous for individuals to thus place in jeapordy the future interest of the Institute. Let us keep the faith of our committee with the route selected and go in a grand American Institute of Homeopathy Special Train to Denver. It will be an event in the history of the Institute and of Homeopathy in the West.

Dr. W. A. Dewey, New York, is out in a handsome itinerary for physicians living along the line of the Boston & Albany, New York Central and Michigan Central railways, with information about an American Institute party, under his special chaperonage from the east to Chicago, via the lines named, here to join the official party via the Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific combination. This itinerary will afford intending visitors to Denver opportunity to travel over perhaps the very best line from New England and Northern New York to Chicago, and we feel sure those living in sections contiguous to the country traversed by these lines of road cannot do better than to become members of the very pleasant party forming under the efforts of Dr. Dewey. Sleeping car accomodations can be secured in advance by addressing him at 170 West 24th street, New York. They should be sent in early, as a large number of prominent members of the American Institute are coming as far as Chicago over these lines. It is expected that the party will have a special Wagner sleeper for their comfort and pleasure.

The Transportation Committee of the American Institute has a slight change to announce in their Colorado excursion arrangements. At the suggestion of some of the local profession and the railroad officials it was at first decided to have the Loop excursion on Sunday so as not to allow it to interfere with the regular work of the convention, arrangements being made that those who might not wish to make it on Sunday might go any day they should choose within the thirty day limits of their tickets. But objections have been made to this arrangement and the committee has decided to have this excursion occur on some other day, probably the day following adjournment. It was simply one of those errors that unconsciously creep into matters of this kind, and when attention was called to it the change was made. The representatives of the Burlington, those who would interfere with the regular work of an Institute committee in order to secure more free transportation than they are entitled to under the arrangement with the official line, are making great fuss about this matter. This makes us wonder which is the greater sin—to interfere with the committee work of the Institute for personal gain or to thoughtlessly allow a Sunday error to creep into the regular programme.

"Shannon's Repertory of the Tissue Remedies," by Dr. S. F. Shannon, Denver, Colorado, is on the Century's table. It is a work of five hundred and forty pages, and contains the most complete repertory of the Tissue Remedies imaginable. For instance, on each page there are forty two lines of repertorial arrangement, a sum total of above twenty-two thousand lines of matter. Each line may be said to represent an idea, or thought, in connection with Schuessler's Remedies, and to systematize this amount of study so as to bring it clearly up in the form of a dictionary of symptoms for which these remedies may be prescribed has taken an amount of labor that is deserving of warm commendation. Then, too, as a repertory it is unusually clear and explicit. The arrangement is such that any given symptom may be found under, in some instances, several headings, so that it is not difficult for even the novice in repertory study to make the book practical. It is a model in arrangement, clear in its typography, substantial in its binding, and altogether a book of which its author and the profession may be proud. It will be very helpful to the close shot prescriber in his use of the Tissue Remedies, and cannot fail, if studied, to make this feature of our armamentarium more helpful to us than it now is. The book may be ordered through any of the pharmacies or direct from Dr. Shannon.

The forty-fourth annual general meeting of the governors, donors and subscribers of the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond street, Bloomsbury, was held on Tuesday, the 10th of April, 1894, a special general meeting being convened to follow the ordinary annual meeting. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were submitted and confirmed. The secretary-superintendent then read the forty-fourth annual report. The report showed a deficit of 1,271 pounds on the work of the nine months to the past December. There were, however, circumstances to be considered in the acceptance of this report, especially the fact that the expiration of the hospital year had been shifted from March 31st to December 31st to conform with the calendar year, thus shutting off several sources of revenue which materialize in January and February. A brief summary of the hospital's history and usefulness was indulged in, and it was shown that the total number of patients treated within the last seven years was 81,793. Before the close of the annual general meeting a motion was made that the Earl of Wemyss and March be asked "if he would not be so good as to become our president." This motion was seconded and unanimously carried. The society hopes by this means to acquire that distinguished name at the head of their list of officers. Some reports of interest were then read to the special general meeting of the governors, donors and subscribers, when the proceedings of the day terminated.

A GALAXY OF HOMEOPATHY'S WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Number One.

LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, M. D.
MILLIE J. CHAPMAN, M. D.
MARY FLORENCE TAFT, M. D.
FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL, M. D.
JULIA HOLMES SMITH, M. D.
AMELIA J. BURROUGHS, M. D.
SARAH J. MILLSOP, M. D.
ADALINE B. CHURCH, M. D.
ISABELLA SCOTT HOTCHKISS, M. D.